The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,286.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GALLAGHER—April 5th, at the European General Hospital, Thomas Gallagher, son of Pensioner Gallagher, aged 13 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	9th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	28th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 16 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 17th April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 4 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta		& 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. J. Ballantine, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 1 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay	Dep. Wednesday	P.M.	Goa	Dep. Monday	A.M.
Hurnee	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore	Friday	P.M.	Jyghur	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa	Arr. Saturday	P.M.	Bombay	Arr. Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 11th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurrumtur.	
					FARES.					
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 10th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain Foster, R. N., will sail on the 7th April. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

30th March 1866.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Iron Ship "CALIFORNIA," Captain de Wyn, will proceed to the above Port, on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant. For particulars of Freight, &c. apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay 20th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 8, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain Sproule, will be despatched about 20th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOINA," 1000 tons, Captain Baldwin, will be despatched about the 7th April, a few first class passages only available.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Mofussilite*, Murray, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Murray.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Hannibal*, Captain J. A. Hill, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING at COLABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

" 6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority of consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves.	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf,	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors resolved, on 3rd instant, to make a SECOND CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per Share on the new Capital of the Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before 1st May next.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

CAUTION.—LOST, a set of three BILLS of LADING marked J. S. C. M M 205 Bales Cotton, shipped per *Mathilda Atheling* for Havre. Any one having found them is requested to return them to the owners, Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co., No. 12 Rampart Row, by whom a liberal reward will be given.

Any party negotiating or detaining them after this notice will do so on his or their own risk and responsibility.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED). NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY the 7th instant, for the conveyance of Government Stores by square-rigged Vessels to the following Ports, viz.:—

Kurrachee.—266 Packages, about 27 tons, by measurement, or 33 tons by dead weight.
Aden.—25 Packages, about 8 tons by measurement.
Zanzibar.—1 Box of Military Stores, about 12 feet 608 inches by measurement.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to this Office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A. W. LUCAS, Lieut. Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd April 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

MONDAY EVENING, 9th APRIL.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the original
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!
First time in Bombay of the new Comic Interlude
LUCINDA SNOW,
OR
THE RIVAL DARKIES,
In which the inimitable DAVE CARSON will have the extreme pleasure of introducing
HER.

NEW SONGS, SOLOS, &c.

DAVE CARSON, in the new local Songs of,
THAT'S SO.
THE COMPETITION WALLAH.
TICK! TICK!! TICK!!!
and
JEREMIAH GUBBINS
In the Operatic Burlesque of
THE SHARE MARKET.

Second time of the
XYLOPHONES,
by Pierce, Palin and Brower.
Mons. ESPENOZA AS LUCINDA SNOW,

The following attractive Programme will be offered:

Part First.

Overture...	San Francisco Minstrels.
Chorus—Gaily, Gaily, we Sing	San Francisco Minstrels.
Bonny Eloise.	H. C. Campbell.
Tick! Tick!! Tick!!!	Dave Carson.
Poor Uncle Tom	T. P. Brower.
Bones' Courtship	Dave Carson.
Tell me is my father coming	J. O. Peirce.

Finale to Part First,
THAT'S SO,
With New Local Verses,
DAVE CARSON.

Part Second.

Characteristic Dance—Ching Chong ... } Mons. Espenoza.

After which Dave Carson will appear in a new Local Song, with Dance, entitled
THE COMPETITION WALLAH,

Solo: Scotch Airs with Variation ...L. F. Palin.

By particular desire, and for the last time, Messrs. Pierce, Palin, and Brower will play this Novel and Amusing Trio on the
XYLOPHONES.

Part second to conclude with the new Comic Sketch of
LUCINDA SNOW,
OR
THE RIVAL DARKIES.

Lucinda Snow	Mons. Espenoza.
Julius in love with "Her"	Dave Carson.
Napoleon Constantine Washington, his (rival)	T. P. Brower.

The Sketch to conclude with the Song and Dance,
DO NOT GO AWAY MY LADY LOVE,
MONS. ESPENOZA & S. F. MINSTRELS.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

To conclude with the Operatic Burlesque of
THE SHARE MARKET.

Mr. Jeremiah Gubbins, the unfortunate Shareholder. With Songs:—"The unfortunate Man"—"Old Bom Bay"—"Quel Suon Quelle Price"—Burlesque Scene from "Trovatore," &c.,	Dave Carson.
Charley Larkins, the fortunate Shareholder. With Songs:—"When first I landed in Bombay"—"The Fortunate Man",—"Reclaim the Land," &c., &c.	J. O. Peirce.
Bill Stamp, a Share Broker. With Song, "I'm a Jolly Old Broker."	T. P. Brower.
Francisferdinand De'Codosa, a deranged Butler from Goa	H. C. Campbell.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 6
Stalls	„ 4
Upper Circle	„ 3
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at a quarter to 9.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port. C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street, at 3 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—VEGETABLE BAZAAR AT VERAUR ON SATURDAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of persons desirous of attending the above VEGETABLE & FRUIT MARKET, the DOWN THROUGH TRAIN leaving Bombay at 6-0 A. M., will CALL AT VERAUR STATION on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, and on every following SATURDAY until further notice.

By Order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street at 4 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Meedow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. BALFOUR, Artist and Photographer, begs to announce that he has opened Rooms at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, where he will be prepared on THURSDAY next 12th instant, to execute every style of Photograph, daily. Cartes de Visite, Cabinet Portraits, large Groups, &c., plain, in Indian Ink, Oil, or Water Colours to the highest finish; also Views, Monuments, Tombs, Statues, and all other works of Art carefully reproduced with a decided finish and without distortion. Hours from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) will be held at the Company's premises, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint Liquidators in the room of Dr. J. W. REYNALDS and Mr E. FREEBORN, resigned, and to fix the amount of their remuneration.
2. To authorize the Directors or Liquidators to return the 2nd Call to such Shareholders as have paid the same.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN REYNALDS, Chairman.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).,
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS.—Messrs. James Moncrieff and Thomas Campbell, having succeeded to the business of Messrs. Collett & Co., as Coach Builders in all its Branches, most respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage and support so liberally bestowed upon them, assuring those who may favour them with their support that every care and attention shall be paid to all orders entrusted to them. The business will be conducted upon the same principle as that adopted by their predecessors.

Girgaum Road, 8th March 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

16th February 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs. 5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to. C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7 ditto.
„ 12 „	7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

NOTICES.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY,

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) will be held at the Offices of the Association, Elphinstone Buildings, on THURSDAY, 12th April 1866, at 3 o'clock, afternoon—

To receive the Report of Directors for the year ending 31st March 1866;

To elect Directors and Auditors in the room of those retiring; and,

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—(*Late Supreme Court File.*)

Equity Side.

Veerbaee, wife of Rahim Alladeen, an Infant, by Alladeen Hubibhoy, her father-in-law and next friend... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, deceased, Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy and Currimbhoy Goolam Hoosen Khan, an Infant ... ...*Defendants.*

And,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant,*

BY ORIGINAL BILL.

And,

Gangbaee, wife of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy... ...*Complainant.*

vs.

Thavur Moola, Executor of Rahimutbaee, widow of Sajun Meerally, deceased ... ...*Defendant.*

BY SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above causes, dated the 14th day of September 1865, the following Property will be sold, subject to certain condition of sale, in several Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of April respectively, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece of foras land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalow, chawl, cook-room, stable, trees, tanks, and wells, &c., standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 4, 8, 21, 22, and 526, and containing by admeasurement 45,219 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Whittaker and the property of Essoo Damodhur, on or towards the North by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire, on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Gas Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, and wells standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the native town of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 194, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 76, and containing by admeasurement 505 5/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Pinjrapole Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee, on or towards the North by Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, and on or towards the South by property belonging to the Pinjrapole.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenance, situate at Jugjeevun Keeka Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Shawatlee Dewalee, on or towards the West by Jugjeewun Keeka Street, on or towards the North by the House of Narrondass Vanidass, on or towards the South by Jamlee Molla Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sanjun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the Island of Bombay, at Shamajee Hassajee Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 724, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement 338 3/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Lahbaee, wife of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, on or towards the South by the house of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by Shamajee Hassajee Street.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Shamajee Hassajee Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and containing by admeasurement 134 4/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Shamajee Hassajee Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the other side of which is the house of Cassum Natha, on or towards the North by the house of Gangjee Sayanee, on or towards the South by the house of Cassum Natha.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Chinch Bunder, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1083, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and containing by admeasurement 137 8/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Street, on or towards the West by a Gully on the other side of which there are stables, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Fukeer Khan, on or towards the South by Government ground now vacant.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Cazee Syed Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector or Land Revenue under No 701 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and containing by admeasurement 106 6/9 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the West by the gully there on the other side of which is the house of Mooljee Dhunjee, on or towards the North by the house of Jehtah Dhurumsey, and on or towards the South by the house of Dossa Nursey.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate in Bombay, at Bengalpoora, Oomerkarry 1st Street, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public gully on the other side of which is the house of Sudasew Phatuck, on or towards the West by Oomerkarry 1st Street, on or towards the North by the public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Bawa Hurry Waraker, on or towards the South by a passage on the other side of which is the house of Narayen Khundojee.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 9.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road leading to Mahim Bazaar, on or towards the West by the house of Khoja Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by a gully on the other side of which is the house of Manbaee, widow of Fackeer Kheraj, and on or towards the South by a public passage, on the other side of which is the house of Chandoo Cassum.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 10.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and Rahimutbaee, deceased, in the undivided equal half part of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuages, tenements, bungalows, stables, wells, trees standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances, situated at Bandora, in the Collectorate of Tanna, in Salsette, and containing by admeasurement 5520 square yards (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Domingo, on or towards the West by the Public Road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder, on or towards the North by the property of Ruttonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the South by the public tank there.

PARTICULARS OF LOT No. 11.

All the estate and interest of the late Khoja Sajun Meerally and late Rahimutbaee, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the message or tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, being No. 34 Prava Grande, and contiguous to the guard house at Macao in China.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Master in Equity and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Gangbaee, No. 5, Forbes Street, and at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, RAMSDEN and PRESCOT, Solicitors for Thavur Moola.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1866. CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

THE OFFICE of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) has been THIS DAY REMOVED to the ELPHINSTONE BUILDINGS, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—$\frac{\text{c}}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in. with Trays	Rs. 28
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 22 and 24 inches.	Rs 18 to 25
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best basil, 18, 22 and 24 inches...	Rs. 18 to 25
BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches	Rs. 6 to 14
SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches	Rs. 9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of Rupees (100) One Hundred per Share on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 20th April 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th March 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailor, Habit Maker, Hatter, Hosier, and General Outfitter, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.

The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—

Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Dress Suits, from Rs. 80 to 100.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Woollen Cord Riding Breeches and Trousers, Rs. 20 to 30.
New Elphinstone Shirts, Rs. 50 per half dozen.
Best all Wool Shirts, Rs. 10.
Best Silk and Wool Cloth, Rs. 10-8.
Best Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20.
New Elphinstone ditto ditto, Rs. 20.
Gents' Dress White Shirts, "very fine," Rs. 70.
The Improved Corazza Shirts, Rs. 50 per dozen.
White and Coloured Long Cloth Shirt, Rs. 24 per dozen.
3,000 dozen Linen Collars in all the new shapes, from Rs. 6 per dozen.
An endless assortment of Hosiery, from Rs. 5 per dozen.
White and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Dogskin, Buckskin and Doeskin Gloves.
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.
Overland Trunks in all sizes.
Christy's best Silk and Drab Hats.
Ellwood's Helmets and Shooting Hats.
Railway Rugs.
Best Witney Blankets.
Turkish Towels in 3 sizes.
Huckaback Towels.

N. B.—Up Country orders will receive prompt attention and early dispatch. Cards for self-measurement and sample sent post free.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C V. or Landscape works.
Kincar's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a FORWARDING CLERK for No. 18 Contract G. I. P. R. at Sholapore. Salary Rs. 80 to 100, according to qualifications.

Also, a STORES CLERK. Salary Rs. 40 to 50. Application to be made by letter only to Messrs. ADAMSON and CLOWSER, Sholapore.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

WANTED, part of a HOUSE, unfurnished, or a small BUNGALOW, Cumballa, Malabar Hill, or Breach Candy preferred. Address "R. C.," Office of this Paper.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO BE LET, furnished, for a short term. Address "O.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, CHAMBERS, fit for Barristers, in Apollo Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (for 6 months, from 15th instant), an upper storied, airy, comfortable and well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, beautifully situated, facing the sea. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, 6 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 100, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to
No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET (with immediate possession), a large, airy BUNGALOW, lately painted, papered, and matted, situate at Upper Colaba, Beach Road, facing the Sea. Compound with Garden. Water laid on. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

FOR SALE, about two hundred and fifty Candies best FIREWOOD, in large or small quantities, stacked on the Esplanade, nearly opposite Forbes Street. Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

ON and after MONDAY, the 9th instant, ICE will be sold from the Old British Hotel, British Hotel Lane, opposite to Messrs. Lindlay and Warren's, Photographers.

The Ice House will be closed from that date.

BENJ. F. FEILD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	212

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	" 87½
" " " " " 1842-43	
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	" 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 226
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	Rs. 460 to 465
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	" 460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New)	" 467 to 462
Porebunder (New)	" 430 to 435
Veerawal (New)	" 430 to 435
Khandeish (New)	" 435 to 440
Dharwar (now ready)	" 490 to 495
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 465 to 470
Oomrawuttee Arkote (New)	" 450 to 455

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 6

McGown, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

Keyes, Lieutenant Colonel C. P., C. B., 1st Punjaub Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Dera Ismael Khan.

Campbell, Lieutenant W. M., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Delwa Door.

Gamble, Surgeon Major 26th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Griffin, Assistant Surgeon M., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, from Ahmednuggur.

Tower, Lieutenant Colonel C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 6.

Tower, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Neilgherries.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, Friday, 6th April.

Surgeon R. Gamble, of H. M.'s 26th Foot, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 5th April.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to rule that as several of the Regiments in this Presidency have been unable to establish regular Workshops, on account of their late arrival in India, or from want of sufficient accommodation in barracks. Soldiers will be permitted to exhibit any works of skill which they may prepare for contribution to the annual Exhibition, although they may not have been made up in a Regimental Workshop.

SHIPPING.

APRIL.	DEPARTURES.		
6	Marie et Louise	London	Bordeaux, via Cochin.
	Muzaffer	Lorenzen	Moulmein.
	Pearl	brown	Coast and Calcutta.
	Queen of the Deep	LaFerrelle	Liverpool.
	Margaret Crawford (s)	Tait	Forebunder.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Highland Mary*, G. H. Perry, bound to Rangoon.
Ship *City of Dunedin*, R. Phillips, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Robert Seddon*, C. Pennington, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Mula*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Queen of India*, for Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

639 Hollinside, Bains—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 22)
890 Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

312 Alfred, Norris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1209 Alsager, Peterson—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
837 Amazon, Daunberg. (c. l. March 19)
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
634 Beatrice, Thomas—Nanabhoy Dubash. (c. l. March 2)
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Mossop—Roper Price & Co.
936 Bella Maria, Irvine—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
704 Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1332 Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
1301 Castlemaine, McGill—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)
1350 Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 5)
1598 Clasmerdon, Gibson—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1848 Dalkeith, Joste—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1113 Eastern Belle, Hutchinson—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
1615 Ellen Bates, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
1643 Ellen Steuart, Lyons—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1327 Flying Foam, Mesnard—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 6)
1492 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
4459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1339 Hyderabad, Harley—Iron Ship Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
716 Island Light, McFee. (c. l. April 5)
1094 Indomitable, Carrew—B. H. Cama. (c. l. March 26)
1650 John Steuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1047 Mahableshwar, Homersham—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
243 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 28)
1045 May Queen, Pennie—Merwanjee Neserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 10)
1272 Mirela, White—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 15)
798 Mogul, Hinson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)
4194 Monica, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
1311 Monmouthshire, Irvine—Roper, Price & Co. (c. l. Mar. 7)
1609 Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co. (c. l. March 21)
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 22)
1195 Proteus, Murphy—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1013 Queen of India, Grainger. (c. l. April 6)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1151 Romania, Cruickshank—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1185 Sam Mendell, Murdock—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 16)
1168 Sandringham, Muir. (c. l. April 1)
1250 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 24)
1254 Stalwart, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 26)
884 Star of the North, Wyatt. (c. l. March 23)
1430 Wallasea, Carry—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 7)
1225 Western Belle, Valantine—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. March 20)
680 William Ritson, Brough—John Tanner & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
848 William Wilson, Welburn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

779 City of Tanjore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
450 Glaneur, Lannegroges. (c. l. April 3)
695 Matilda Atheling, Power—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
678 Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR BOSTON.

657 Elinore, Bowden—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 12)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1434 Baronet's Family, Richmond—Pestonjee Jehangeer (c. l. Mar. 29)
378 Hyderabad, Nacoda—Merza Mohmed Sallay. (c. l. Mar. 10)
Maria Grey.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Comorin (s), Tannton—W. Nicol & Co.
987 Edward P. Bouverie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AKYAB.

987 Jane Jack Mitchell, Barclay—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

Vickery, Nacoda. (c. l. March 14)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

706 Koina (s), Boldwin—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. March 28)
548 Mula (s)—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. April 6)

FOR BORDEAUX.

566 Cannanore, Gachet. (c. l. March 26)

FOR HONGKONG.

1490 Tynemouth (s), Forster—D. Sasson & Co. (c. l. Mar. 15)
600 United Service (s), Brown—B. F. Cama. (c. l. Mar. 27)

FOR CLYDE.

535 Ambleside, Bowie—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 15)

FOR CALCUTTA.

300 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee. (c. l. April 5)

FOR MANGALORE.

680 Nusser Musjeed, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1046 Americana, Potts—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
498 Anais Emma, Gigneaux.
Annot Lyle, Shaw.
504 Attet Rahamon, Nacoda.
559 Bombay Castle (s)—B. F. Cama.
1404 Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
347 Bonne Marie, Graveran.
799 Borodino, Gilkey.
640 California, Dellyn.
1202 Cama Family, Miller—B. H. Cama.
846 Catherine Apcar (s), Swanson—David Sasson & Co.
477 Chrysis, Hadley.
1241 Cimber, Bruhn,—The Captain—(coal hulk).
858 Devonshire, Hoggan—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley.
632 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Marondass.
967 Falkland, Pender.
846 Fanny, Jenkins.
75 February, Funberg.
411 Futtay Currim, Nacoda.
615 Futtay Salam, Williams.
1070 Garnett, Tay—Farnham & Co.
950 Governor Higginson (s), Saunders—W. Nicol & Co.
H. C. Kidston—coal hulk).
1197 Hannibal, Hill.
Herefordshire, Walker—(coal hulk).
1065 Himalaya, Howes.
1328 Hanewan, Roper.
928 Houghton, Buckminster—Stearns Hobart & Co.
1403 Humber, Mitchell.
556 Impulse, Doughty.
791 India (s), Ballantine—W. Nicol & Co.
95 January, Nacoda.
John Bright (s), Betham—B. F. Cama.
655 John Scott, Bruford—Byramjee Pestonjee.
695 Leonide, Martin.
182 Louisa, Nacoda.
881 Lucy and Harriet, Uhrbrock.
1140 Maha Lukshami, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
411 Mahmoda, Nacoda.
70 May, Swan.
845 Merchantman, Maurilyan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1009 Mofussilite, Murray—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1049 Nagasaki, Miller—B. H. Cama.
284 Nile, Bristow.
391 Nurbudda, Nacoda.
581 Penang (s), McCollum—W. Nicol & Co.
992 Planet, Nattress—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (going into Dock.)
890 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1336 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
1185 Sam Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.
850 Sarah, Minto—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
226 Soobla Salam, Nacoda.
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham.
1300 Ticonderoga, Rice—B. F. Cama.
595 Tomogonops, Morris.
1152 Tythonus, Allely—Rennie Scovell & Co.
890 Victoria Bridge, Lawry.
1250 Wilfred, Salt.
782 William Stevenson, Rodeon—The Owner.

P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

1232 Baroda (s), Haselwood.
Benares (s), White.
Emeu (s), Methven.
1710 Nubia (s), Miners.
Orissa (s), Curling.

FLOATING BATTERIES.

Auckland	Has steam power.
Clive	Has no steam power.
Falkland	Do. do. do.

H. M.'S MEN OF WAR.

Highflyer (s), Pasley.
Octavia (s), Hayllyer.
Pantaloon (s), Purvis.

BOMBAY MARINE.
Steamers.

Amberwitch	Bombay Harbour.
Berenice	Do. Do.
Comet	
Coromandel	Do. Do.
Clyde	
Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
Hugh Rose	
Satellite	
Semiramis	Do. Do.
Snake	Do. Do.
Victoria	
Dalhousie	Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WANTED, a STEAM CRANE, three to five tons. Apply to the undersigned.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay. W. A. HURST.

FOR SALE, a first rate English-built HANSOM CAB and a set of new HARNESS. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

TO MERCHANTS, &c. &c.—Fine GOLD JEWELLERY will be received for SALE ON COMMISSION by Messrs. ROSSELET & Co., in their new and spacious premises, Medow Street.

FOR SALE, a large and handsome Australian HORSE, broken in for single or double Harness, will be sold by Auction THIS DAY (SATURDAY) at 1 o'clock, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) has removed to the Offices of the National Bank of India (Limited), No. 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED, a good CLERK, who understands Book-keeping by single entry. Salary according to qualification. Apply by letter to Messrs. FREEMAN and AVRON, Frere Lands, Chinchpoogly.
Contractor's Office, Frere Lands, 6th April 1866.

TO LET, a large two storied HOUSE, COMPOUND, with GARDEN, fit for a large Family, situated near Sir Jamsetjee's Hospital, Byculla. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

ON SALE, 562 squares very fine first class TEAK TIMBER, measuring 487 Tons, and 200 Squares TEAK, measuring 251 Tons—just landed *ex Borodino*, from Moulmain. Apply to STENHOUSE & Co.
2, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1866.

MOFUSSIL PRESS GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Offices of the undersigned, Marine Street, on MONDAY the 16th April 1866, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Auditors.
6th April 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

TO LET, a large upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious Out-houses and Stable, at No. 4, Grant Road, close to the permanent Station and Offices of the Baroda Railway, fit for a large Family or half a dozen Bachelors. A sweet Water Well and Vehar Water on the premises. Apply to MR. HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE, at Messrs. FORBES & Co.
2nd April 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES :—
- The Persian Gulf and Colonel Pelly.
- The Sources of Law in India.
- The Charge of the Bishop of Bombay.
- Universities in India.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS :—
- The New Time Ball.
- Cabool affairs.
- The "little row" at Aden again.
- Mrs. Fanny Croucher in Bombay.
- The Meeting of Justices.
- Suspicious death of the Nawab of Bhawulpore.
- The Convocation of the Bombay University.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Post Edition...	Rs. 23 4	per Annum (in advance).
" "	2 8	per Month.
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" "	2 0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	" 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALENDAR—APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Sunday	8th	1h. 33m. P.M.
New Moon, Sunday	15th	11h. 54m. A.M.
First Quarter, Sunday	22nd	3h. 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday	30th	2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.	
Sat.	7	Venus sets at 6-56 P.M.	5 51	6 14	3 0	3 25	5th April 1866. Time 9h. 5m. 15s. 7.
Sun.	8	Low Sunday.	5 50	6 14	3 51	4 23	
Mon.	9	Moon passes 5° 21' N. of Jupiter at 1-7 P.M.	5 49	6 14	4 51	5 34	
Tues.	10	Twilight ends at 6-53 P.M.	5 48	6 15	6 12	6 52	
Wed.	11	Length of day 12-28.	5 47	6 15	7 28	8 5	
Thurs.	12	Moon passes 3° 59' N of Mars at 6-53 P.M.	5 47	6 15	8 34	9 3	
Fri.	13	Mars rises at 3-30 A.M.	5 46	6 15	9 30	9 54	

NOW READY,
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

AMATEUR CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th April 1866. By particular desire, the Bombay Cathedral Choir, assisted by other Amateurs, will give a SECOND CONCERT (in aid of the Organ Fund) on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th April, in the Town Hall.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or the Members of the Cathedral Choir.
Reserved Seats, ... Rs. 5 each.
Unreserved... " 3 "
Doors open at 8-15 P. M., Concert to commence at 8-45

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 20	KURRACHEE	Mar. 31
AGRA	Mar. 31	LAHORE	Mar. 28
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 30	LONDON	Mar. 3
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	Mar. 31
BANGALORE	Mar. 31	MALTA	Mar. 8
CALCUTTA	Mar. 30	MEERUT	Mar. 30
CAPE	Feb 13	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 29
CEYLON	Mar. 29	OUDH	Mar. 31
COCHIN	Mar 18	PENANG	Mar. 22
DELHI	Mar. 31	PUNJAUB	Mar. 28
FRANCE	Mar. 4	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

IN our former article regarding the Medical Department of the British army, we endeavoured to draw increased public attention to this subject. We shall now proceed to treat of those causes, the long continued operation of which has resulted in the present seriously disordered condition of this department. No one can have studied the constitution of this service, without being struck with its hybrid character. Although classed as a Civil Service, its members are equally, with purely military officers, placed under the full jurisdiction of martial law. This peculiarity in departmental polity is, as might be supposed, exceedingly unpopular with our army surgeons, as it leads to their being regarded and treated just as it suits the whim or convenience of military men, and of society in general. We are aware of the similar duplex constitution of such departments as the Commissariat and Military Store, but these, having no regimental organization, their officers are not subjected to those influences which so unhappily affect the *locus standi* of medical officers. Of the many evils characterising the organization of this department, none equals in magnitude that of its regimental hospital system. If it is true that, exactly as the intellectual faculties are disciplined, so is their development, it will be evident, that the wider the sphere of a medical man's observation, the more likely is he, *cæteris paribus*, to succeed in acquiring that breadth, as well as depth, of view so indispensable to triumphant effort in the prevention and treatment of disease. It need not be said how narrowly circumscribed is the sphere afforded by our regimental hospital system to the acute and enquiring medical mind. To assert that the abilities of the physician or surgeon of promise are out of place and well-nigh thrown away in a regimental hospital, and, especially, in one out of India, is no exaggeration. Should this statement seem incredible, let the annals of medical and surgical science show how few and meagre have been the contributions emanating from regimental hospitals which they contain. There is no shirking the fact that the regimental hospital system has been eminently barren, not only in literary, but in other good results. It is this system which, as we shall hereafter show, has nearly, if not quite, doubled the block and working expenses of the Army Medical Department. It is the system which entails so irregular a distribution of medical duties, that few, if any, regimental medical officers can ever, in the least, estimate the proportion of foreign service which each may be called upon to perform; and which, during unusually sickly times, exempts one portion of the medical officers of a garrison from the execution of other than their ordinary duties, and throws upon the other a crushing amount of bodily and mental toil. These are no fanciful illustrations, but such as, unfortunately, are of perennial occurrence in this and other British dependencies. It is this system which prohibits to medical officers a reasonable amount of leave, whether required for the recovery of lost health, for the due regulation of private concerns, or for the purpose of adding fresh supplies to the store of professional knowledge. It is this system which demands those incessant removals from one corps and from one station to some other, which are so worrying to medical officers; and, which, by annihiliating studious habits, necessitating frequent and expensive changes of uniform, and heavy travelling outlay, tends neither to their mental nor pecuniary advantage. It is this system which places medical officers at the bottom of the regimental list and under the despotic exercise of an alien, petty, and degrading military regimental control. It is this system which is principally chargeable with having produced and intensified those feelings of dissatisfaction, disgust, and mortification, which so long and painfully have perturbed the unhappy breast of the British medical service. It is upon the altar of this pernicious system that the zeal, the devotion, the self-sacrifice, the rising ability, the self-respect, and the professional *esprit* of our Army Medical Department have all been offered up in propitiatory oblation to the evil spirits of ignorance, folly, conceit, prejudice, and cruelty. And it is upon the same altar that the lives and health of thousands of our brave soldiers have been needlessly, nay, wantonly, sacrificed. So much for this ill-featured system of regimental hospital organization, which has been the *fons et origo* of almost every evil that has afflicted the Army Medical Department, and through it, the army; and which, until it be abolished, must necessarily continue to work illimitable mischief on the one hand, as regards military efficiency, and, on the other, as regards the national reputation and the public purse.

Turn we now to a brief consideration of the Royal Medical Warrant of 1858, and its famous violations. This Warrant was, as every one knows, issued to ameliorate the condition and enhance the usefulness of the Army Medical Department. We were never of those who deemed this Warrant the *ne plus ultra*—the true specific—for military medical ills; for we well knew that, so long as a hybrid character attached to our military surgeons and the regimental medical system was suffered to exist, no earthly concessions could ever render the Army Medical, either a contented or efficient department. Looking upon the several provisions of this Warrant as so many buttresses, built to sustain the decayed and tottering framework of an essentially and gravely erroneous system, or as a series of incongruous patches, meant to conceal its loathsome nakedness and the dead men's bones within, we much question the propriety of so deeply lamenting their now celebrated infractions. Let those who have so much taken to heart these sad proofs of official *mala fides* console themselves with the reflection, that the greater and more speedy is the withdrawal of adventitious support from a structure so crazy and whited as that of the Military Medical edifice, the sooner will its happy downfall be hailed with sincere and general acclamation.

BEFORE the mutinies of 1857, the armies of India consisted of 45,104 Europeans (including officers) and 235,221 natives. Four years after the mutinies, the European force had been increased to 84,083, while the native force had been diminished to 137,804. The important considerations that are involved in these figures demand that we should exhibit them in a tabulated form.

	Europeans.	Natives.
Strength in 1856	45,104	235,221
Strength in 1861	84,083	137,804
Increase in 1861	38,979	......
Decrease in 1861	......	97,417

The Budget estimate for 1865-66 gives the strength of the European force (including Europeans with the native army) at 75,362, and the native force at 131,517. This European force has been diminished by six or seven thousand men, and in the expensive but important arms of artillery and cavalry, still further reductions are contemplated. Upwards of 100,000 of the native force has been struck off the strength of the army since the mutinies.

Taking the proposed strength of the European army at 65,000, and the native force at 130,000, it may be said that the Government of India are content to hold the country with a combined force of about 195,000 men. The total force before the mutinies having been 280,000, and the present force being 195,000, for all practical purposes it may be declared that the armies of India have been reduced by 85,000 men. Still the demand for greater reduction is urged from home, and is gravely considered by the Indian administration, but reduction of the European force is demanded. The aspect of European affairs, and the difficulties that stand in the way of recruiting, make it necessary to maintain the smallest possible European force in India that is consistent with the peace and security of the country. But what is the smallest possible force that can maintain the peace and security of the country? is a question of the highest importance; and the best time for considering it is during a period of repose, such as we are at present enjoying. Sir Bartle Frere would reduce two batteries of Horse Artillery, and send home one regiment of Infantry and one of Dragoons from the Bombay Army, and His Excellency would do this so as to secure the means of extending our railway system, and thus increase the effective power of the remaining force. If measures of proportionate reduction are to be carried out in the other Presidencies, the European force in India will be reduced to a limit of comparative inefficiency. The *Times of India* was the advocate of an extreme reduction of the European force in January last, but at present our contemporary has so far turned his back upon himself, as to declare that possibly more soldiers might become indispensable. The opinions of that journal on the military question are most instructive, and we cannot deny them a place in parallel columns :—

Times of India. January 12th, 1866.	*Times of India.* March 24th, 1866.
"To secure the best guarantee of political and social security, we must dispense with thirty or forty thousand troops."	"As population increases, more Police, more Judicial, and Revenue Courts, possibly more soldiers, certainly more roads and irrigation become indispensable."

In the interval between these dates, the thirty or forty thousand troops have not been dispensed with, and yet, our contemporary contemplates the possibility of increasing the army! Has any burglary been committed on the premises of the *Times of India*, or has any turbulent Arab chieftain and his clan been troubling and threatening "our faithful ally" and *protege* of the *Times of India*, the Nizam, that more police and possibly more soldiers have or may become indispensable? This is a good illustration of the way our military force is viewed and written about in India. During the last nine years, that force has been kept up, as it always has been kept up, with regard to the wants of Great Britain rather than the wants of India. When our power was threatened by revolt within, the European force was augmented, but not so speedily as was demanded by the Government of India, and we trusted for the hour, as we have always trusted, to the 30,000 trusty European bayonets that marched through the country performing deeds of heroism and prowess. At the date of the outbreak at Meerut, in June 1857, the Government of India were prepared to pronounce the then European military force adequate for the protection of the country. In six weeks that belief was shaken to its foundation, when the first despatch was penned demanding help from Britain. It was pluck and good fortune that stood by us in the emergency. Three years after the year of the mutiny, the European force had been augmented to 94,829. Six years subsequently, it is proposed to reduce these numbers by nearly two-thirds. It is not difficult to perceive that the European force in India is maintained to meet the demands of the day, and the present discussion in the Supreme and Local Councils proceeds upon consideration of the condition of India as she is now at peace, and not with reference to what may be required any day by turmoil within or danger around. The financial consideration, too, has but little weight with Government. It is true that Sir Bartle Frere proposes to dispense with a large European force in this Presidency, and to apply the saving (upwards of 3½ millions sterling) to secure improved barrack accommodation and pay the guarantee upon 4 4/10 millions sterling of railway capital, which at present rates of railway expenditure and returns, would give 275 miles of guaranteed railway. But the strength and efficiency of the army is not considered by Sir Bartle so much as is the desire for extended railway accommodation, or as the *Times of India* would express it, "more civilization." *Exigency* is the true military policy of the Government of India, if that can be called a policy at all which provides only for immediate wants and trusts to chance and the fortune of war for sudden emergency. Viewed in this light, our military expenditure, which at present amounts to about 13 millions annually, might be considered excessive and wasteful, and it might be said that Government are throwing away on the army the means of securing for the country "more civilization." We enquire again, what may be considered an adequate and efficient force for India? This enquiry can only be answered by considering the strength of both the European and native armies. The Government of India is disposed to allow the native force to remain undiminished, while the shears are vigorously applied to the European force; and in its military article of the 12th of January, the *Times of India* is singularly silent regarding the strength of the native army, while our contemporary proposes to reduce the European army to 30,000 men. The "civilization" that could be secured by reducing the European army to one-half its present strength, could be doubled by reducing the native army to 60,000. Especially would this be true if, as the *Times of India* thinks, more "organic works of communication, irrigation, and harbours," would make "all races within our boundary vie with each other in fervent attachment to the British rule, and India would be as impregnable and its Government as secure as that of England." But even the imbecile policy of exigency would refuse to look for the strength of the Government in the hearts of a foreign people. Ireland offers a familiar example. The "fervent attachment" of the people that is pointed at by our contemporary, is merely an outburst of feeling, in which the *Times of India* frequently indulges on behalf of his "fellow creatures," and it is a highly commendable attribute always to think well of one's neighbours, if possible. But in considering the military force required in a foreign country such as India, it is necessary not only to balance accurately between the wants of civilization and the means of the imperial exchequer, but to remember the past history of the country and stand prepared for every military necessity, especially within the limit of our own boundary. The Honourable Mr. Ellis thinks that a European army of 45,000 men is insufficient for the security of India; and he believes that in the event of a European war which would deprive the country of a large part of the European force, those who are ill-disposed to British rule would assuredly disturb the peace. There is no calculation made here for the "fervent attachment" of all races, and Mr. Ellis is not to be censured for declining to place his faith in the chimera. The true statesman speaks out plainly in military despatches, and it is not a matter for surprise, that there is sometimes a marked contrast between a speech delivered at a University, and a minute penned for the contemplation of the Home or Supreme Governments. Reduction of the native army by whole regiments is deprecated on account of the feeling of insecurity that springs up in the ranks, and which breeds discontent. In this Presidency, Sir Bartle Frere considers there is little room for economy in the native army, while Mr. Ellis thinks the duties of jails and treasuries might be made over to the police. The Bombay Presidency is doubtless in the most favourable condition in respect to police arrangements, but generally throughout India the police are unworthy of the name. On our North-West frontier, neither the police nor the native army appear capable of maintaining peace and order, and we hear of frequent frays and raids in which life and property are lost. The Punjaub force, both native and European, will bear no reduction: the time has come when it must be sensibly augmented. The reports of the administration of the Punjaub necessarily contain no political information: our neighbours beyond the frontier, including the Russians, are causing disquietude to the Government of India, but the day of trouble is still regarded as far distant. It is even now a question before the Supreme Government as to how the Punjaub force, especially the European force, could be reinforced, and as yet the only means available is by slow marches. The policy of exigency proceeds, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When a large force is demanded in the Punjaub, the reduction policy, which is now in favour, will be cast aside, and the advocates of that policy (including the *Times of India*) will be mercilessly pilloried by the public: with the return of peace, military reduction will be again received into favour, and more civilization will be demanded. This subject demands from us a further notice, and we hope to be able to address ourselves to it in an early issue.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL, 5-45 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 15¼d. to 15½d., market very depressed; rates irregular, and prices generally in favour of buyers.

Bengal Cotton 11¾d.; price well maintained.

Manchester market quiet, but present quotations well supported.

7 lbs. Shirtings 14s.

No. 40 Mule Twist 2s. 1d.

Consols 86½. A better tone prevails in the Stock market, and prices are improving, consequent on the probability of a peaceful settlement being obtained of the German difficulty.

The Duke of Saxe Cobourg has arrived at Vienna, and is endeavouring to mediate between Austria and Prussia.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 6TH APRIL.

Govt. Paper.
Four per cent., Rs. 12¼ to 12¾ dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 1¾ to Rs. 2 pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 7¼ to Rs. 7½ pm.

Exchange, 2s. 2d.
Freights: Dead Weight, £1 2s. 6d.
Jute, £2 2s. 6d.
Seeds, £2 5s.
Shirtings, Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-3.
Madapollams, Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-3.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 10 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, fair business.

GALLE, 6th April.
Steamer *Shaftesbury* from Suez anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 6th April.
Steamer *Punjaub* from Calcutta anchored.
Steamer *Madras* from Vizagapatam anchored.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE ship *White Eagle*, from Melbourne to Bombay, passed Galle 31st March—all well.

MAILS for Gwadur, Mussundom, and Bushire, per steamer *Pantaloon*, will be closed to-day, at 10 A. M.

WE understand that the Government of India has consented to grant an increase to the salaries of Deputy Postmasters.

IN a case tried at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a native policeman was ordered to be kept in chowkey for giving false evidence.

THE telegrams from London, dated 2nd April, report the arrival of the ships *Rajpoot*, *Soukar*, and *Pekforton Castle* at Liverpool; and the *Agamemnon* and *Cospatrick* at London—last two with troops.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired at 4-30 P. M. yesterday, from the Saluting Battery, on the occasion of the arrival, at the Town Hall, of His Highness the Tumongong of Johore.

WITH reference to the Government Resolution in our extract from the last *Government Gazette*, Mr. Paris begs to state that the office of C. E. is incorrect, as he is an Architect and not a Civil Engineer.

THE Convocation of the University of Bombay, for conferring Degrees, was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen being present. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presided, and delivered an interesting address to the Senate and students.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 5th and 6 P. M. of the 6th April: max. 12 hours 30 minutes; min. 9 hours 15 minutes. Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe 4th April.

GREAT consternation occurred on Thursday last among the people residing in Churney Oart, opposite to the Chiraz Bazaar, by an alarm of murder. It appears that on the day in question, at about 3 P. M., two Parsee females, residing in the house of one Framjee Cowasjee, who were on bad terms with each other, had some altercation about the occupation of the ground floor of the house. At the time they were standing on the upper steps of the first storey. One of the females, the wife of the owner of the house, became enraged with the other and strong language passed between them, which resulted in one kicking the other in the breast, whereby she was precipitated to the ground. The injured woman is at present under the treatment of Dr. Cursetjee Framjee, and is pronounced to be in danger. The other female is in the custody of the police.

WE see from the London papers says the *Bombay Builder*, that a model, prepared from the design of Mr. T. Roger Smith for an Exhibition Building at Bombay has been on private view at the residence of Mr. Salter, the well known London Modeller.

The *Builder* says :—"We hear that the plans were completed and the building actually contracted for so far back as April 1865 when the panic at Bombay arose. This stopped the works when barely commenced, and it is still undecided whether the building will be erected or not. After Exhibition in London the model was to be despatched to Bombay."

Despatched to Bombay for what? To remind us once more of our insane folly? Or is it "still undecided whether the building will be erected or not?" Is this playful satire meant for sober earnest, or intended as another subject for the sapient *Bombay Saturday Review*?

OWING to the difficulty experienced in obtaining European seamen, several vessels have been detained in port several days after obtaining their port clearances. This scarcity has been caused by two or three country-owned vessels, hitherto manned by lascars, having secured cargoes for England, and, in consequence, being compelled by the insurance offices to engage European crews. Loafers and sailors, just out of gaol, are in active demand just now; and the Strangers' Friend Society should surely now be able to rid itself of a great many of its inmates. Shipmasters, however, are using every exertion to procure first class hands, of whom, we hear, there are a large number out of employment, who are holding off for higher wages on the strength of the present scarcity. The various interchanges which are taking place between ships ready for sea and those likely to lay here six months longer will probably soon bring them to reason.

THE Post Master has issued the following notice, which we commend to the attention of the public :—

The delivery of letters being not only retarded, but rendered almost impossible in Bombay and large towns, owing to the imperfect *form of address* generally adopted, the public at large are invited to assist the Post Office, when addressing letters to any Municipal town, by writing invariably the name of the street and the number of the house, and informing their correspondents of the same, by heading their letters inside accordingly. Want of attention to these apparently trifling particulars, not only delays delivery by compelling the letter carriers to hunt over the whole length of a street for perhaps a single person, but it affords an excuse for non-delivery and a temptation to the letter carriers to throw away or destroy the letter owing to the trouble imposed by the want of proper direction. Besides this, it also places the Post Office Department entirely in the hands of letter carriers, upon whose experience of localities it becomes necessary to rely.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP yesterday morning, after the special jury had been sworn, said he hoped that he would not require their services again during the present Sessions, but if they were required on Monday they would be informed thereof. He then added that he would take that opportunity of thanking the gentlemen of the special jury for the great care taken by them in all cases which had come under their ken.

One of the jurors suggested that in future a greater number of jurors should be summoned on the panel, with the view of obviating individual jurymen being called on sometimes day after day.

His Lordship replied that it would be advisable to do so, if possible, but he had been given to understand that arrangements were about to be made to hold more frequent Sessions.

Turning to the common jury, who were in waiting, the learned Judge observed, that some of those gentlemen—he did not know whether they were now present—had been complaining of having been kept waiting by him. He assured them that he had been engaged on urgent chamber business at that time, and that he was not so agreeably employed as one of them had supposed. In fact, it never occupied him any length of time in that way. He always regretted when the jury were detained, as he knew that their time was valuable, and that they, like the special jury, received no remuneration for their services.

ALLEGED BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

ON Thursday evening last a serious row took place in the Windsor Castle Hotel, Fort. It appears that on the day in question, at about 5 P.M., Mr. Inspector Ross, while passing the hotel, heard a female scream. He heard the words "My God, I am killed." He was about to go up-stairs, when one William Sevestre came down in an excited state. Mrs. Gaynor came after him, and pointing to Sevestre said "This is the man who has kicked me." Mr. Ross immediately took the man into custody and proceeded with both him and Mrs. Gaynor to Mr. Superintendent Hallums, of the Fort Division. On arrival there, Mrs. Gaynor was examined and found to be severely injured, and she was thereupon sent to the European General Hospital. Sevestre was yesterday placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on a charge of causing hurt to Mrs. Gaynor. His Worship adjourned the case till the recovery of Mrs. Gaynor, and released the prisoner on bail.

⁂ An attempt was made by a European in the Court to induce our Reporter to suppress the above. Being a Parsee, the reporter was subjected to a good deal of abuse for not complying with the request made. We may mention that this is the third police case within as many weeks arising out of brawls at the Windsor Castle Hotel; and if Major Henderson consults the peace and quietness of the neighbourhood, and the wishes of the inhabitants of the Fort generally, he will forthwith suspend the license of the house in question, which has become an intolerable nuisance.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL.

AN adjourned general meeting of the Bombay and Kattiawar Financial Association was held yesterday afternoon, when a large number of shareholders were present. Mr. Bhugwuntrow Ramchunder, the chairman of the board of directors, was called to the chair. On the motion of a Hindoo shareholder, which was unanimously supported by the body of shareholders present, it was resolved that the articles of association be altered so as to admit of a shareholder, holding twenty shares for a period of three weeks only, eligible as a director.

The chairman proposed that the Association be voluntarily wound up. This was met by expressions of dissent from the shareholders present.

A shareholder objected to the balance sheet, remarking that it had not been made up in the form prescribed in the schedule appended to the Act.

The manager said that any lawyer or banker would give it as his opinion that the balance sheet was in the proper form, with an exception viz., that a sum of Rs. 45,000, lent to one of the directors, was not mentioned. He thought that some of the shareholders entertained a suspicion that everything was not right in the affairs of the Company; but if they resolved to wind up, the liquidators would discover what was wrong, and the shareholders could then act upon the disclosures if any were made.

Several shareholders wished to know what proportion of the debts was wholly unsecured.

The manager at first said it would take some time to make out a statement on that point. After referring to the books, however, he said the amount of unsecured debts was Rs. 72,000 up to the 31st December last.

It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr. Trimbuck Ramchunderjee, that the balance sheet be amended by inserting the total amount of unsecured debts; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

To say that these clever performers were thoroughly successful on their opening night at the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday last, is simply to report what has been said of them many times before, but which one must, however hacknied the expression may be, say again. Attending a public entertainment in Bombay, no matter of what kind, is a labour, may be, of love; but it is one, we imagine, which is attended with considerable inconvenience as well. That is to say, the dinner hour and the hour at which the performance is announced to commence are generally so close to each other, as to render one of two things inevitable: either the dinner and post prandial cheroot must be sacrificed or a late attendance at the Theatre put in. Judging from the number of late arrivals on Thursday evening, it is evident the former is considered of more importance than the latter, and as a consequence during the first part of the performance, there was an almost incessant clatter of feet coupled with enquiries for numbers of particular seats. It is useless remonstrating; for in such a case people will do as they please, and after all, what is it if the many do suffer for the few!

The Minstrels were assailed from the Gallery, some considerable time before the hour of commencement, by a perfect cannonade of Stunt's on the floor; to which the manager replied by raising the curtain punctually as advertised. The "Gods" have no manners, never had; and it is much to be feared and deplored never will have. The appearance of Mr. Carson and his band was the signal for another outburst, and then came the Instrumental Introduction, followed by song, story, and joke in rapid succession.

It is exactly twelve months since the Minstrels were here. Bombay, it will be remembered, had then but just passed the zenith of its popularity, and all was still *couleur de rose*. Mr. Carson tells us that on his recent landing in Bombay he saw the change which had taken place at once. Four or five buggywallahs rushed at him with "Buggy Mungta, Sahib?" while on his previous visit those beautiful conveyances were not to be had for either "love or money." This and other indications, of which mention is needless, soon satisfied our observant friend that a great alteration had taken place in Bombay. The worst of it is that Carson himself seems to have become infected with the prevailing dulness. Beyond his allusion to the buggys and one or two other jokes, he had nothing at all to say locally, which is a pity. We may remind him that without bringing in names, there is still an abundant field before him,—a rich harvest ripe and ready to be reaped. On the other hand he sang with all his old gusto and great cleverness the songs of Mozuffernuggur, and Moll Row; the latter especially delighted the audience, and a more truthful illustration of cats on the tiles it would be difficult to find. Mr. Pierce's voice is if anything better than ever, and his rendering of the beautiful ballad "Milly Gray," struck us as one of the gems of the evening. He also deserves more than a meed of praise for his wonderful execution on the Xylophones, an instrument composed of pieces of bamboo, supplemented by Messrs. Brower and Palin on bits of pine, and remnants of old gin cases respectively. For the remainder of the entertainment there is not much to be said, "Old Bags and Young Sprout," being another name for the "Intelligent Youth," and the "Cardoza Family" a piece of exaggerated nonsense.

On Monday evening an entire change of programme takes place, when, we are informed, all local shortcomings will be abundantly atoned for. The Entertainment on the whole was a most enjoyable one, and appeared to give very general satisfaction. The heat however was almost unbearable, and to add to that discomfort ever and anon wafted across the flats came an odour equal in intensity to the essence of the proverbial two-and-seventy stinks of Cologne.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN COORG.

THE following papers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press :—

Letter from W. Walton, Esq., in charge office of Cotton Commissioner, Dharwar, to F. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 15th March 1866.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the following copies of correspondence :—

The cotton on which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce reports so favourably was grown on an estate belonging to Captain Ralph Taylor, Mercara, Coorg.

Captain Taylor informs me that he finds his operations have grown too extensive, and that he therefore wishes to sell this estate at the exceedingly low figure, inclusive of all buildings and plant, of Rupees 8,000. The plot is 500 acres secured in very favourable terms, and, I understand, adjoins the Mangalore high road at the 17th milestone from the coast. The opportunity seems worthy of attention in Bombay, and I shall be glad to afford to any one applying the particulars that have been supplied me by Captain Taylor. I may add that the estate is reported to contain an ample quantity of timber, and has good running water all the year round.

I would solicit particular attention to paragraph 3 of the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce's letter, which states that the sample I sent is "equal to the best Egyptian cotton, and better than any cotton brought to market in Bombay." This, I think, most amply proves the matter is worthy of particular notice and further enquiry

My wish is to have the sanction of Government to my at once proceeding to Coorg to report upon what may be done to extend the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in that part of India.

The Mysore province adjoins the Dharwar Zillah, and many Dharwar Factory Saw Gins are issued to ryots in the Mysore State. I have received numerous applications for extra auxiliary factories in the districts adjoining Mysore. If such were formed, they would be available, not only for repairs of cotton machinery in our own districts, but also for Mysore; and it seems to me probable that for so important a reason the Mysore authorities would be willing to bear part expense. Of the fact that the extension of factory operations in that direction would most materially promote and improve cotton cultivation, there can be no doubt.

In this matter two important facts are *already proved*. Egyptian cotton *equal to any of its kind can be grown in the Mysore State*, and we have *cheap strong hand gins on the spot* that are *admirably adapted to prepare it for market*. These are *most decided advantages to commence with*.

If Government approve of my suggestion, I solicit very early sanction to my proceeding to Coorg, both with the view noted in my above 5th paragraph, and also to see what may be done in extending the usefulness of the Dharwar Factory in that direction.

In such case, I would solicit that the local authorities be asked to assist me (on the spot) in gathering the information required, particularly as regards the land available for extending cotton cultivation, the terms on which it can be let, &c.

I still have in my possession some of Captain Taylor's sample, and I would beg to suggest that it be forwarded to England to the Secretary of State for India, with a request that it be sent to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for a report as to its commercial value (at date) compared with the different cotton staples as follows :—
Alexandria Egyptian Cotton.
American New Orleans.
Dharwar New Orleans (saw-ginned).
Dhollera " "
Hinghinghat.

To the above, I would beg to add, that Captain Taylor has kindly consented to forward me some of his cotton seed. I have already applied to him for 5 cwt. Of this I intend to send 4 cwt. to the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who intends to plant it on his estate in the Goa territory; and the other 1 cwt. is intended for my own experiments in the Dharwar Zillah.

The experiment (bearing in mind the Chamber of Commerce's report) as to how Mysore acclimatized Egyptian cotton seed will succeed in the Bombay Presidency is a most interesting one, and I shall be glad to procure from Captain Taylor any seed that other enterprising cotton cultivators may require.

The expense in all cases will, of course, be charged departmentally at barely cost price.

Any one requiring this seed should make very early application.

Should Government approve of the proposition, I beg that this correspondence be communicated to the Government of Madras, and also placed on the (Bombay) Editor's table.

Letter from W. Walton, Esq., in charge office of Cotton Commissioner, Dharwar, to James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 20th February 1866.

I have the honour to inform you, I have to-day dispatched to your address by banghy post a small parcel containing wool and seed of Egyptian cotton, grown on a retired officer's estate in the Mysore territory.

I solicit that you will be so good as to procure me the opinion of the Chamber on the sample forwarded.

I beg the favour of a very early reply to this application.

Letter from J. Taylor, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, to W. Walton, Esq., in charge office of Cotton Commissioner, Dharwar, dated 9th March 1866.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th ultimo, advising the dispatch of a packet of cotton, wool and seed of Egyptian cotton, grown on an estate in Mysore, and requesting to be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce thereon.

The sample came safely to hand, and was duly submitted for the inspection and report of the Committee of Management.

In reply, I am now directed to inform you that the Committee are of opinion the sample submitted for inspection is long, strong and silky in staple, equal to the best Egyptian cotton, and better than any cotton brought to market in Bombay.

I am, however, to point out that you have afforded the Chamber no information as to the manner in which the sample has been grown, or the extent of ground under cotton cultivation from which the sample was taken. On samples of mere garden cultivation the Chamber considers it inexpedient to give opinions, as garden culture is often delusive as to what may be afterwards done in field cultivation on a large scale carried out according to customary field operations.

From W. Walton, Esq., in charge office of Cotton Commissioner, Dharwar, to J. Taylor, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 13th March 1866.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 9th instant, and in doing so to express my thanks to the Committee of the Chamber for their interesting report on the sample of Mysore Egyptian cotton that I forwarded you on the 20th ultimo.

The report is so favourable that I intend to at once bring the matter to the attention of Her Majesty's Bombay Government.

With reference to the 3rd paragraph of the letter under reply, I beg to report, for the information of the Chamber, that the cotton in question is *not* the result of garden cultivation; the cotton has been grown on the plan of regular field operations. The officer who has grown it applied to me for a Dharwar Cotton Saw Gin, with which he is cleaning his season's crop. The sample I forwarded you was cleaned with that machine.

Should I hereafter have any information concerning this matter, which will be of interest to the Chamber, I will do myself the pleasure of communicating with you further.

Letter from W. Walton, Esq., in charge office of Cotton Commissioner, Dharwar, to Captain Ralph Taylor, Mercara, dated 15th March 1866.

I have the honour to inform you that on the 20th ultimo, I forwarded to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce a small sample of the cotton you forwarded me from your Mercara estate.

I have now the pleasure of sending you a copy of the Chamber's opinion, and am happy to congratulate you on the exceedingly favourable report that is recorded on your sample. I also add for your information copies of the two letters that I have addressed to the Chamber.*

I shall feel much obliged for any communication on this subject, tending to the improvement of cotton cultivation which you may feel inclined to favour me with.

RESOLUTION.—A copy of this correspondence to be forwarded to the Commissioner in Mysore, with an intimation that Government will have no objection to depute Mr. Walton to visit Coorg provided the Commissioner approves; and in that case, to save delay, it might be as well for the Commissioner to communicate direct with Mr. Walton.

Copies should also be sent to the Government of Madras.

Mr. Walton to be informed that the samples he alludes to will, on their receipt, be duly forwarded to the Secretary of State, with a view to ascertaining the correct comparative market value of this staple.

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* Secretary to Chamber of Commerce's letter dated 9th March 1866.
Nos. 256 and 318, dated respectively 20th February and 13th March 1866.

GROUNDING OF THE STEAM SHIP "JEDDO."

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE Court composed of J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and J. W. Dixon, Esq., Lloyds' Agent at Bombay, appointed by Government to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the steam-ship *Jeddo*, while making the Port of Bombay, with the China mails on board, on the night of Friday the 2nd February last, on a patch of rocks called Choul Caddoo, Kennery Island, about three miles from the shore, reassembled on Thursday last at the Fort Police Court, when the following decision of the Court was given :—

The steam-ship *Jeddo* belonged to the Peninsular Oriental and Steam Navigation Company, and was a screw steamer of 1631·97 gross tonnage and 450 horse-power. On the 15th of January 1866, she sailed from Hongkong, bound on a voyage to Bombay, with the mails, passengers, and cargo. She arrived at Point de Galle on the 27th of January, and there transferred the greater part of her cargo, as well as the Overland mails and passengers, to the steam-ship *Bengal*, bound to Suez. The *Jeddo* left Point de Galle on the morning of the 30th January to continue her voyage to Bombay. She was commanded by Captain George Alexander Grainger, who held a master's certificate of service, No. 71,591, issued at London by the Board of Trade, and dated the 9th November 1855, and was manned by five executive officers, who hold certificates of various grades, and three civil officers, five engineers, six warrant officers, fourteen petty officers, and a hundred and twenty-five men, of whom thirty-two were Europeans. From the entries in the log-book, which are corroborated by the evidence of the witnesses who have been examined, it appears that at noon of 2nd February last the ship was in latitude 16° 28' north, and longitude 72° 50' east. Bombay outer light ship bore north 3-28 west distant 141 miles. There was a light breeze from north-west and fine clear weather. By an observation taken at 4-17 P. M., the ship's position was then found to be latitude 17° 13' north, longitude 73° 2' east. At 8 P. M. the mouth of the Bancote river was passed, bearing east magnetic, at an estimated distance of from five to six miles. The weather was then calm and fine with a hazy horizon. From noon until about ten minutes after 1 P. M., the course steered was north by west. It was then altered to north ½ west: this course was kept until 6-30 P. M. when it was altered to north ½ west, on which course the ship was kept until 8 P. M. From that time until about a quarter past eight o'clock the course was north by west. The ship was then steered north by west ½ west until about 10-50 P. M., when the course was changed to north by west; and about 11-30 P. M. again altered to north ½ west; ten minutes after which, the ship struck on Choul Caddoo rock. The vessel's speed throughout the latter part of the day was about eleven and a quarter knots an hour. The commander put in a written statement which is attached to the proceedings, and he was also examined before us. His evidence proves that the compasses were perfectly correct, as he knew by observations taken in the afternoon. From the courses he steered from noon on the 2nd, he expected to pass about eight or ten miles westward of the Choul rock, and the alterations he made in the ship's course at ten minutes past 1 in the afternoon was because he then thought the ship was too far distant from shore. The course was then altered by him at half past 6 in the evening, because he thought the ship had approached sufficiently near the land, and also to make an allowance for the flood tide which was at that time making. Captain Grainger also stated that at 8 o'clock in the evening, the weather was perfectly clear and that he did not observe any fog obscuring the low land until sometime after passing Rajapore, and in fact was not aware that it was a fog until after the ship struck. It was elicited upon the examination of Captain Grainger, that a discrepancy existed between the morning and afternoon observations by chronometer on the 2nd February, the afternoon observation placing the ship about 12 miles to the eastward of the position deduced from the morning observation. The position at noon, as entered in the log book, was that deduced from the morning observations. The result of the afternoon observations, carried forward to 8 P. M., places the vessel nearly in the position entered in the log book, as her apparent position at that hour, namely, about six miles west of the mouth of the Bancote river. The captain accounted for the difference between the morning and afternoon observations, by the former being affected by the high land on the coast, and added that he had no reason to doubt the accuracy of the afternoon sights. He further stated that the variation was not sufficient to surprise him or to lead him to alter the course before half-past 6 o'clock in the evening. No soundings were taken on the 2nd February. The reason given by Captain Grainger for not using the lead was, that he felt in perfect security from the ship's position at sunset and the view of the land, and because he knew that the courses he was steering could not lead him into danger. He admits that if the ship had been stopped, and soundings taken, the lead would have indicated the danger she was in, and have induced him to alter her course. He attributes the accident to a current striking the ship on her port bow, and to an unusually strong flood tide setting in to Rajapore and Choul harbours, as well as to the fog which obscured the low land from view, although the high land was distinctly visible, it being near the full moon and the night brilliantly clear. A vigilant look out seems to have been kept for some time before the accident—one officer being on the fore-top-sail yard looking out for the Bombay lights, and one European and three natives on the lookout forward. The third officer was on the bridge, a European quartermaster at the conn, and the commander on the quarter deck, attending to the steering of the vessel. Mr. White, the chief officer, was below at the time the vessel struck. When he went down, at a quarter to 9 P. M., the weather was fine and the outlines of the hills clear, but there was a very light haze hanging about the lower part of the land. They appeared then to be eight miles distant from the land. Both the deep sea and the hand leads were in readiness for use. He does not think the accident was caused by an error in the compasses or carelessness in steering, and attributes it to a strong and unusual current, though he is not aware of any unusual circumstances to account for such a current. He thinks the use of the lead about the time the ship struck would have afforded indications of the danger into which she was running. Mr. Thomson, the second officer, who holds a master's certificate, corroborates what has already been stated as to the discrepancy between the morning and afternoon observations, and as to the ship's position. He kept the afternoon watch from 4 to 8 o'clock, and went below shortly after 8 o'clock, when they were off Bancote river, and distant from it, as he judged, between five and six miles. The weather was then clear and he could see the land distinctly, but could not distinguish the low part of the coast. The third officer, Mr. Jardeir, was on duty at the time of the accident, and he corroborates what has been stated as to the vigilance of the look out, having personally ascertained that each person was at his post, and he from time to time observed that the vessel was keeping her true course. His watch commenced at 8 o'clock, and he then observed the haze obscuring the lower part of the land. From 9 o'clock to 10 the haze gradually thickened, and it became more dense after eleven. He states that the vessel did not at first strike with great violence, but that she bumped heavily afterwards. The supernumerary fourth officer, who had been on the look out on the fore topsail yard sometime before the accident occurred, the European look out, and the quarter master, were also examined, but it is not necessary to refer particularly to their evidence. On behalf of Captain Grainger, Captains Methven and White, both of whom are commanders of vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, were examined; the former has been a commander in the service for about thirteen years, and has made many voyages between Bombay and Galle. He says that he never experienced any strong current setting in towards Choul or Rajapore, and does not think the ship would feel the influence of the tide unless it was within two miles from the shore. He attributes the wreck of the *Jeddo*, if she was steered the courses marked on the chart, to a current, hitherto unknown to navigators, of four or five knots an hour, setting right across her course. Captain White has been in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company since 1857, and for the last two years a commander. He states that on the 8th March last, while on a voyage from China to Bombay in command of the steam ship *Benares*, on nearing Bombay, he found his ship had been affected by a strong current which set him eight miles further to the eastward than he expected to be; that he first became aware of this difference by soundings, which he began to take when off Choul; he never experienced or heard of the existence of such a current before, nor can he account for it in any way. Captains White and Methven both agree in opinion that the courses said to have been steered by the *Jeddo* were safe and proper courses to adopt. Captain Barker, of the late Indian Navy, who has known the coast to the south of Bombay intimately for nearly forty years, was called at the suggestion of the Court, and stated that he had never heard of nor experienced any current setting in an easterly direction on to the coast between Bombay and Vingorla, other than the tidal currents which set into the various harbours and rivers with the flood tide, the influence of which does not extend more than three or four miles from the shore. He is of opinion that the course steered by the *Jeddo* was too close to the shore, that she should have been kept at a distance of fifteen miles from the land, but on his cross-examination on behalf of Captain Grainger, he stated that when he himself navigated steamers between Bombay and Rutnagherry he usually kept about ten or twelve miles distant from the land, although in coming in from Vingorla his course was more distant from the shore. Several witnesses who have been examined concur in stating that if there had been a light on Kennery such an accident could not have occurred in ordinary weather, and this we believe to be the case, for a light on that island would, on the night the accident happened, have been clearly visible from the deck of the *Jeddo*, and would have warned those on board of the extreme danger of the course she was pursuing. If a lighthouse had existed on Kennery, and the officers of the *Jeddo* could have expected to see it, but owing to omission in lighting it, or any other cause, it was invisible on the night in question. We think that the absence of its light might undoubtedly have been a sufficient excuse for the ship not having been duly warned of her proximity to danger, but as every one on board the *Jeddo* was well aware that no such light existed, the ship was unquestionably navigated without reference to it, and precautions should have been taken to prevent her approaching too closely the unlighted shore. While, therefore, we think the loss of the *Jeddo* and of other ships, which have been wrecked in the same neighbourhood, may well suggest to the proper authorities the great expediency of establishing an efficient lighthouse on Kennery Island, which would materially assist masters of vessels approaching the harbour of Bombay from the southward and westward, we cannot admit that the absence of a light on that island affords any excuse for the loss of the *Jeddo*, inasmuch as it only renders it the more necessary for commanders of vessels to use increased vigilance and additional precautions in ascertaining the correctness of their position on approaching the port of Bombay. With one important exception (the use of the lead) every reasonable precaution is shown to have been used in the navigation of the *Jeddo* up to the time the accident happened. The witnesses, with the exception of Captain Barker, concur in attributing the wreck to an unusual and previously unknown current of considerable strength, striking the ship on her port side. Captain Barker does not believe in the existence of any such current and is more inclined to think that the ship was much nearer the land than was supposed and has been represented by Captain Grainger. Besides the bare fact that the *Jeddo*, when she was believed to be well to the westward, was suddenly discovered to be on the Choul Caddoo rock, there is no evidence of any such current ever having existed except that of Captain White, who deposes that when off the same part of the coast, about five weeks after the loss of the *Jeddo*, in the mail steamer *Benares*, bound from China to Bombay, he found himself eight miles nearer to the land than he expected to be, which he could only account for by the hypothesis that he had been subjected to the influence of a strong westerly current. None of the witnesses could account for the prevalence of so unprecedented a current, and the result of the evidence is not sufficiently conclusive to satisfy us that it existed. We think it probable that if a hitherto unknown current had, within the last few months, set in upon a part of the coast within a short distance to the south of Bombay, ample evidence of the fact could have been obtained and would have been laid before us from the commanders of the numerous steamers, which almost daily arrive at or leave Bombay on voyages along that coast. It might be rash to assert that the accident cannot have been caused by an extraordinary ocean current setting in with great force towards the coast, and we should hesitate to do so, nor do we feel it necessary to express a confident opinion on the point. The observations taken on the afternoon of the 2nd February seem to have been implicitly relied on by Captain Grainger, and they are stated to have been confirmed by the apparent distance

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of the ship from the mouth of the Bancote river at 8 o'clock in the evening, or four hours after they were taken. It is admitted that it is not possible to estimate with accuracy a ship's distance from the land by the eye sight, the apparent distance being influenced by the state of the weather and atmospheric influences, and it is in evidence that between Bancote and Choul Caddoo the land appeared to be much more distant than it really could have been. Captain Grainger, judging at the time the ship struck that he was eight or nine miles distant from Choul, and the officer of the watch estimating the apparent distance of the land at 10 o'clock to be nine miles; while the second officer, who came on deck immediately after the vessel struck, says that the land was then apparently seven or eight miles off; whereas Choul Caddoo rock is not in fact more than three miles from the shore. Captain Barker states that the apparent distance of the land is more than usually deceptive at the full moon. How little the apparent distance of the land is to be relied on even in daylight, appears from the evidence of the second officer, who states that though the land was in sight from the time the morning observations were taken, and there was a discrepancy of twelve miles in longitude between those observations, and the observations taken in the afternoon, which were relied on as correct, yet the apparent distance of the land did not lead him to suppose that the morning observations were incorrect. The first, second, and third officers, who were all on deck during part of the hours between 8 and 9 P. M., state that the low part of the land could not then be clearly distinguished, and refer to a light haze which was then overhanging the coast line, although Captain Grainger states that the weather was at that time perfectly clear. We do not place the same reliance on the afternoon observations as the officers of the *Jeddo*. We are of opinion that the deception as to the distance of the land which manifestly prevailed at a later hour in the evening, also existed at the time the steamer passed Bancote, and that she was then much nearer to the land than five or six miles. The commander and the second officer, who appear to be primarily responsible for the navigation of the ship, both urge as a reason for their reliance on the afternoon observations that they were confirmed by the apparent distance of the ship from Bancote at 8 o'clock in the evening. We think that when a discrepancy of twelve miles in longitude existed between the morning and afternoon observations, every available precaution should have been taken to ascertain the ship's true position, and that no reliance should have been placed on anything so delusive as the apparent distance of the land. The water, on the part of the coast where the *Jeddo* was on the afternoon and evening of the 2nd February, shoals with very great regularity, and a ship's distance from the land may be approximately ascertained from the depth of the water. In our opinion it was a measure of the simplest and yet most urgent precaution that soundings should have been taken to check the ship's position. We do not think that the saving of an hour or two in the length of a voyage, although the mails may have been on board, is a sufficient reason for neglecting to adopt measures to avoid risk, and, as in the present instance, avoid a great loss, endangering the lives of the crew and passengers; but from the evidence we have taken, we are inclined to believe that the ship's proximity to the land might have been detected in the shallow water she was in, by the use of the lead without stopping or even materially reducing the speed of her engines, and therefore that no loss of time would have been incurred by taking soundings. Unless the ship was much nearer to the land off Bancote than five or six miles at 8 o'clock in the evening, we are unable, having regard to the courses steered from that time, to account for her striking on the Choul Caddoo rock three and half hours afterwards, without accepting Captain Methven's hypothesis that she was exposed to the influence of a hitherto unknown current of four or five knots an hour setting right across her course. Of the existence and prevalence of such a current we have as before stated no satisfactory evidence, and we are much more inclined to attribute the accident to the ship being in the early part of the evening much nearer the land than she was supposed to be, and within the influence of the ordinary tidal currents which set with the flood-tide into the different rivers and harbours opening into the sea on that part of the coast, by which she was gradually drawn still closer to the land until she finally struck and remained fast on the Choul Caddoo rock. But whether we are right in these conclusions or not, and whether the loss of the ship is to be attributed to her being drawn in by the ordinary tidal current, or by an unknown and extraordinary ocean current of great force, is not material to our decision, for whatever the influence was which caused the ship to approach the land so unexpectedly to those on board her, the use of the lead would have indicated her danger, and we think it was imperative on her commander to have used it under the circumstances and in the position in which he knew or believed the ship to be; and our opinion in this respect is confirmed by the testimony of the witnesses who have been examined on his behalf, as well as that of Captain Barker. Captain Methven, who is a very experienced navigator, says that in his own practice he keeps well off the land until opposite Bancote, but there begins to close with it, and makes it towards Kennery or a little to the southward, and that in coming up from Galle he always makes use of the lead when closing with the land, by day as well as by night and whatever the weather may be. It is an old rule of seamanship to which he always adheres. Captain White usually keeps from ten to twelve miles of Bancote, and does not think he was ever so near as five miles to the land in that vicinity, but if he had found himself in such a position after sunset, when bound to Bombay, he says he would certainly have kept the hand-lead going all the time until he arrived at his anchorage in the harbour; and he never approaches Bombay by night without using it. Captain Barker, in thinking the *Jeddo's* course too near the shore, differs from these witnesses (although their own practice in this respect seems to accord entirely with his judgment), but he too considers that the lead should undoubtedly have been used. With this concurrence of testimony on the point, it is impossible to resist the conclusion we have come to, that Captain Grainger ought to have taken soundings, and that the loss of a valuable ship was caused by his omission to adopt the simple precaution. We have heard evidence as to the experience and skill of Captain Grainger as a navigator, and we are convinced that if it had been thought necessary to put it on record, ample testimony might have been adduced in support of the high reputation he bears. We deeply regret that in this single instance we cannot hold him free from blame, but most unwilling as we are to adopt such a course, we feel we should not be doing our duty unless we suspended his certificate for six months.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH APRIL.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Two Mahomedan lads named Allaruckia Poova and Peroo Hassum were placed at the bar, charged with stealing a purse containing nineteen rupees in cash, the property of one Noora, woman. The evidence being conclusive, His Worship convicted the offenders, and sentenced the first prisoner to receive ten, and the second seven, stripes.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

HUSSON MAHOMED was charged with torturing his horse. The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence, and was fined five rupees.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE AND ASSAULT.—A seaman was yesterday charged with using abusive language and disorderly behaviour towards Mr. J. D. Freeman, of the Shipping Office. The accused was further charged with assaulting Mr. Freeman.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined ten rupees.

CHEATING.—Mr. W. C. Penson, Assistant General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company, yesterday appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Crawford, and laid an information against one Narrayen Chintamon, station master in the employ of the Company, charging him as above.

Mr. Penson stated that from information he had received, he charged the prisoner with cheating the Company by issuing tickets at Dadur to passengers for Bombay, which tickets had been already issued and used, and were, in fact, tickets for passengers going from Byculla to Dadur and not from Dadur to Byculla. He also charged the prisoner with defrauding the several persons to whom he issued such tickets.

The above information was laid in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, who was released on bail.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—6TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

SWEETS OF MATRIMONY.—Ramlee, a young Hindoo woman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the sea at Walkeshwar.

A police sepoy said that, on the previous day, while on duty at the Walkeshwar chowkey, a native came there and said that his wife had run away. He returned with him to a house in the village, and on going to the back of it, he saw the accused running down the hill towards the sea. She ran into the sea up to her knees, when the witness followed her and succeeded in rescuing her from a watery grave. She complained that her husband had beaten her, and threatened to take away her life. She was excited, and witness took her to the chowkey.

His Worship remanded her for a week.

A COOL PROCEEDING.—Soobana Rajoo, a Mahomedan, was charged with stealing a cushion, of the value of Rs. 12, the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, at Goolalwady.

A native coachman, in the service of the prosecutor, said that on the previous night he was driving his master's phaeton from Walkeshwar to his stable at Pydownee, and in turning out of Goolalwady into Bhoywarra he felt some one get into the vehicle, he looked round and saw the prisoner take the cushion out of it and run away. Witness stopped the phaeton, and ran after the accused, when he (accused) threw the cushion away. A sepoy took him into custody.

The sepoy referred to gave corroborative evidence.

The prisoner denied the offence; but

His Worship considered the case proved, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Sixteenth Day, Friday, 6th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench at the usual time, the following gentlemen were sworn on

THE SPECIAL JURY.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq., *Foreman.*

G. A. Barnett, Esq.
J. Campbell, Esq.
H. Coke, Esq.
T. H. Moore, Esq.
J. Gray, Esq.
P. H. Howlett, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.
C. Igglulden, Esq.
H. R. Cormack, Esq.
J. Beattie, Esq.
L. H. Boult, Esq.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER AT POONA.

Patrick Conway, a drummer in H. M.'s 45th Regiment, aged 17 years, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with attempting to murder Private Mahon of the same regiment, and a second count charging him with voluntarily causing hurt. He pleaded not guilty.

John Patrick Mahon, on being sworn, stated that he was 16 years of age and a private soldier in H. M.'s 45th Regiment at Poona. On the morning of the 17th February, at about 4 o'clock, he was in his bed in the barrack-room. At that time the prisoner came into the room and said he was very cold. Witness gave him a great coat to put round him. Prisoner then sat on the left side of the cot, and told him (witness) to turn towards him, as he wanted to talk to him. Witness turned round. Noticed that he had something with a white handle in his hand. He then caught hold of witness' left hand and drew a razor across his neck, and walked out. (Showed a scar of about three inches in length.) Witness then jumped up and shouted out. Private Picton was on the next cot awake. Corporal Hogg and Private Picton came to his aid. The latter bound an handkerchief round his neck. Corporal Hogg dressed himself and ran after the prisoner. Had known the prisoner about 18 months in the regiment. Was laid up nearly a month in hospital. The prisoner did not appear to be angry or excited; there had been no quarrel or dispute between them.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—There was no light in the bungalow when this occurred, nor no moonlight. Picton's cot was about five feet from witness's. There was light enough to see the handle of the razor, as it was held close to his eyes. Did not see the prisoner come in, but saw him first when he was sitting on the cot. Did not say anything when he saw the white handle of the razor up to his face, because he had no notion that he was doing anything, in consequence of the way in which he was talking. The man in the next cot (Picton) did not see what was going on. The person that sat on the bed, had on white trousers, red serge coat, and a forage cap.

Henry Picton, private soldier in H. M.'s 45th Regiment, said that on the morning in question he was lying on his cot near the prosecutor's. There was no light in the room. He heard Mahon shout out "murder!" he immediately got up and struck a light, when he saw a man leaving the bungalow dressed in a red coat and white trousers: did not know who he was. Saw Mahon's neck bleeding, and tied an handkerchief round the wound: Corporal Hogg was there. There was no light until he struck a light. It was moonlight outside, but as the doors and windows were all closed, there was not enough light to see any one.

Cross-examined—Heard some slight whispering but could not distinguish what was said. That was before the shout of "murder"!

Corporal James Hogg of the same regiment said, that at the time in question, he was in the same room as the prosecutor, and heard the prosecutor shout out "murder!" He then went towards the man, when he saw some one running by the window outside, and on going out saw a man running towards the drummers' room. He was dressed in serge coat and white trousers. The moon was shining quite bright at the time. He then went back into the bungalow, when he saw some of the men tying a towel round Mahon's neck to stop the blood. There was then a light in the room. In consequence of what he was told he went up to the drummers' room, and finding that Drummer Conway was not in his bed, ordered Corporal Foy to confine him. The prisoner then came up from the other end of the room. Heard one of the drummers say to Conway—"You have been at it again!" Conway replied, "It serves the young—— right, I'll make him that he don't mention my name again!" There was sufficient light from the moon to see the prisoner, who was standing alongside of witness. Saw the prisoner lift up the lid of his box and put something into it; but could not swear what it was. Had known the prisoner about a year and eight months. It was a bright moonlight night outside. At the end of the room, the place where Mahon stopped, the windows (wooden ones) were all shut, but there were some open at the other end.

His Lordship asked the witness if he was certain that the moon was shining at the time?

Witness said he was.

His Lordship remarked that it was new moon on the 15th.

Corporal Foy of the same regiment stated, that the last witness came to him at a quarter to five o'clock on the morning of the 17th February, when he was sleeping in a bunk at the end of the drummers' room. He then got up and came into the bungalow, and in consequence of what Corporal Hogg told him, witness called for the prisoner, who answered from the lower end of the bungalow, "Here I am," and adding, "it serves the young——very well right, I'll make him that he don't mention my name again." Prisoner went to his box and lifted the lid and threw something in, but witness could not say what it was. He was then taken to the guard room. On coming back witness went to the prisoner's box, and in the presence of the two men forming the escort, lifted the lid and took out a black handled razor from the box. Examined the razor, but saw no marks of blood on it. It appeared to be fit to shave with. While the prisoner was being taken to the guard room, he said "I think I have cut him a little, it is a pity I did not finish him!"

Cross-examined by the prisoner—Did not search the box in prisoner's presence, because he did not think of doing it at the time. Every soldier was allowed a razor. Witness had one. Did not take notice of what description of clothes the prisoner had on.

To the Court—Witness could not say whether it was moonlight or not at the time in question. There was sufficient light to discern a man if you were close to him.

A black handled razor was here produced, and the witness said, that he believed it was the prisoner's as it had his number on it.

Dr. Wood, assistant surgeon 45th Regiment, said that on the morning of the 17th February, he saw Private Mahon, and observed, that he had received a wound across the neck, about two inches below the ear, beginning about two inches behind the ear, and extending horizontally forward for about three inches. It had then been dressed. It had divided the skin but had gone no further, and had been bleeding. It appeared to have been inflicted by a sharp edged instrument—a very sharp knife or razor. He was in hospital very near a month.

J. W. Pinto, apothecary to H. M.'s 45th Regiment, said that on the morning in question he saw the prosecutor, when he observed that he had been cut on the right side of his neck. It was not then bleeding. Thought it must have been done by a sharp edged instrument.

Prosecutor re-called by the Court.—Had a quarrel with the prisoner once on board ship, about eighteen months since. Knew of no reason that the prisoner had for committing the offence.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner in defence said, that on the night of the 16th February, he went to a Ball given by another company of the regiment, and as it was rather late—two in the morning—before it was over, he then returned to his barrack, and laid down on his cot and went to sleep. On awaking about 4 o'clock, he got up and went out to the rear, and when he came back, he heard Corporal Foy calling for him, when he got up and answered to his name. He was then ordered to be taken to the guard room. On asking for what he was to be taken there, the corporal said "for cutting Mahon's throat." He was very vexed at being ordered to the guard room, and admitted that on his way there, he did say "I wish *they* had finished him." He denied that he said "*I* wish *I* had finished him." He did not know whether the corporal heard properly what he said, but if he did he must have misunderstood the words he had made use of.

Corporal Foy was then called by the prisoner, and in answer to a question put to him, said that he had known the prisoner for two years, and during that time he had always borne a good character until the present occasion.

Dr. Wood, in answer to a similar question, said that he had no opportunity of knowing much about the prisoner, but he knew nothing against his character except the present charge.

His Lordship summed up very carefully, when the jury retired, and after being out of Court twenty minutes, came in and requested the learned Judge to read that portion of the prosecutor's evidence, as to whether he recognised the prisoner at the bedside by sight or by his voice.

His Lordship read over the evidence of the prosecutor, after which, at his suggestion, the prosecutor was re-called. Prosecutor said that he knew the prisoner by his voice at first, and then recognised him as being Conway when he was going out of the doorway. The witness Picton lit the lamp just as he was passing out, when he recognised him. He did not see his face, but he was certain that it was the prisoner.

His Lordship then, at the request of the jury, read over a portion of the evidence, as to what the prisoner said when he was ordered to be taken to the guard room.

After which the witness Picton was re-called and said, in reply to questions put to him, that he was about half a minute getting a light, and that as soon as he had struck one, he saw a man, dressed in white trousers, serge coat and forage cap, going out at the doorway. He was about the size of the prisoner, but he was not personally acquainted with him, not having been himself long in the regiment.

The jury retired again and remained out of Court for a period of five and thirty minutes, when on coming in again, the foreman said, that he feared, that there was no probability of their agreeing to a verdict inasmuch as there was a treble division among them.

His Lordship asked if he could assist them in any way by reading over the evidence, before they finally agreed to disagree.

The foreman said that he was afraid that there was no hopes of their coming to a verdict.

At the request of a juryman, His Lordship read over a portion of the evidence in which it had been stated by a witness, that the prisoner said on his way to the guard room—"I think I have cut him a little, it is a pity I did not finish him."

The jury then retired again, and after an absence of about a quarter of an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty on the second count of voluntarily causing hurt with a cutting instrument.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THE following case was tried before a common jury:—

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.—Michael Driscoll, a private soldier wearing the uniform of the 56th Regiment, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the commission of an unnatural offence on a little boy seven years of age.

The evidence in this case is unfit for publication.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence observed, that the prisoner had been found guilty on the clearest possible evidence of one of the most disgraceful crimes any man could commit. He (the learned Judge) could not express how much his feelings were hurt in finding the prisoner in such a position as he now stood. He was a disgrace to the service, to Europe, and to mankind. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be rigorously imprisoned for the term of four years in the House of Correction.

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ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Friday, 6th April 1866.

MR. JUSTICE COUCH delivered the following judgment in the case of *William Arthur Hurst vs. John Watson.*

His Lordship said—The first issue in this case is, whether the defendant agreed with the plaintiff as alleged in the plaint? In the 4th paragraph of the plaint it is stated that on or about the month of January 1865, the defendant requested the plaintiff to endeavour to sell a plot of ground on the Esplanade in Bombay, which the defendant had purchased at the price of Rs. 110 per square yard, at any rate exceeding the price at which the defendant had so purchased; and on the 5th January, the defendant wrote, and gave to the plaintiff, the letter of that date annexed to the plaint, and thereby placed the sale of the said plot of ground in the plaintiff's hands, and agreed to give him, as remuneration for selling, half the money realized as profit on the sale, after deducting the purchase money paid by the defendant with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, and any other charges to which the defendant might have been, or might be, subjected. As the terms of the letter are correctly stated, and the defendant admits that he signed it, the first issue must be found for the plaintiff. The allegation in the 6th paragraph of the plaint, that the letter created a partnership between the plaintiff and defendant in the nett profits to arise from the resale of the land, and that the defendant was bound to sell the same on the plaintiff finding a purchaser for it at the rate of Rs. 150 per square yard, is a distinct matter, and the question whether this was the legal effect of the letter, is not involved in the first issue. It forms part of the second issue, which is, whether the plaintiff has entitled himself to be paid according to the agreement? The case of the plaintiff is, that subsequently to the signing of the letter, the defendant fixed Rs. 150 per square yard as the price, and that the plaintiff took steps with reference to selling the property by addressing letters to one or two persons who were likely to purchase, and consulting with Mr. Hastings, a Civil Engineer, on the advisability for constructing a building for barristers' chambers and solicitors' offices, and that he obtained from Messrs. Passmore, Green and F. Heycock, who were the promoters of that scheme, an offer of Rs. 150 per square yard, which, he says, he communicated to the defendant about the latter end of February, and he seeks to have it inferred from the defendant's conduct, that he refused to accept this offer because he had changed his plans and had come to the determination to build upon the land himself. On the other hand, the defendant's case is, that this land having been purchased by his manager during his absence from Bombay at a very much higher rate than he wished to purchase at, and the purchase money having taken away the funds he intended to build with, he was anxious to sell the land, and soon after his return to Bombay took measures to get rid of it,—that he was willing to take anything above what the land cost him; and did not say anything to the plaintiff about a minimum price, which seems to me more probable than what the plaintiff said as to this,—that being about to leave Bombay for England in March, it was necessary for him to bring the matter to a conclusion, and if the land was not sold, to get plans drawn up before leaving, for building upon it. It is alleged that a letter, dated the 13th February, which is not forthcoming, was written by the defendant to the plaintiff, the contents of which were, that the defendant would be obliged to take the matter out of the plaintiff's hands at the end of a week from that time, and that he had consulted with an architect, who informed him there would be very little time to prepare the plans, which he wanted to take with him to England. The defendant says he waited for two or three more days at the plaintiff's request, who said he had been trying to get up a company, and hearing nothing, he wrote a letter, dated the 23rd February, which the plaintiff admitted having received. In this letter the defendant writes—"I beg to cancel my instructions to you for the sale of my piece of land in Rampart Row, as I have now decided to build upon it, and have settled with the party yesterday as I mentioned to you." The plaintiff admits it was not until after he had received this letter that he communicated to the defendant the offer of Rs. 150 per square yard, which both parties seem to agree in saying was done on the 27th February. They differ in their accounts of what passed at that interview. I am inclined to think that the account given by the defendant is the correct one, but it is not necessary to decide that as the authority given on the 5th of January was clearly revoked by the letter of the 23rd February, and the evidence fails to show that this revocation was withdrawn and the plaintiff restored to his former position. It is also undisputed that the offer was not accepted by the defendant, and that the event named in the letter of the 5th January of the land being sold and a profit realized never happened. The plaintiff therefore cannot recover upon the agreement which has not been performed on his part, and the second issue must be found for the defendant, unless the plaintiff had, by obtaining the offer which the defendant refused to accept, put himself in the same position as if the agreement had been performed. The plaintiff was made, by the letter of the 5th January, the agent of the defendant to sell the land, and there is no ground whatever for holding that they were thereby made partners as between themselves. In general the principal has a right to determine or revoke the authority given to his agent at his own mere pleasure. This is the general rule, and it strictly applies in all cases where the authority has not been exercised at all by the agent, and also, if it has been in part but in the course of execution, but not to such an extent as to become obligatory between the parties as if preliminary proceedings only have been instituted. That for example, if a broker should enter into a verbal agreement to sell goods for his principal and the sale is within the reach of the statute of frauds (which requires the agreement to be in writing) and before the broker signs the written agreement of sale, the principal should revoke his authority, the revocation will have full validity. Storey on Agency, section 465.—"Where an authority or power is coupled with an interest it is irrevocable unless there is an express stipulation to the contrary, but the right of the agent to remuneration, although stipulated for in the form of part of the profits to be produced by the exercise of the power, is not an interest in the sense." Sec. 477 note, in Prickett v. Badger, 26 L. J. C., p. 33, which was quoted and relied upon by the plaintiff's counsel in this case, it was never doubted that the agent'sauthority to sell might be revoked. The obtaining an offer after the revocation could not therefore put the plaintiff in the same position as if the agreement had been performed, and the second issue must be found for the defendant. The 3rd and remaining issue is, whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover any and what sum for work done as a broker or for commission? "Ordinarily an agent performing services for his principal is entitled to a compensation therefor, unless he is a mere gratuitous agent or mandatory, or unless the nature of the service on the understanding between the parties repel such a claim." The agent may, in order to obtain a special remuneration in the event of the authority being exercised, be willing and agree to take the risk of its being revoked. Thus in Campanari v. Woodburn, 15 C.B. 400, where it was agreed between the plaintiff and an intestate person whose administration was sued that the plaintiff should endeavour to sell a certain picture of the intestate, and that if the plaintiff succeeded in selling the same the intestate would pay him £100. Jervis, C. J., says "It must be taken to have been part of the original compact between plaintiff and the intestate, that whereas on the one hand he would receive a large sum if he succeeded in selling the picture, so on the other hand he would take the chance of his authority to sell being revoked by death ar otherwise." So also in Simpson v. Lamb, 25. L. J. C. p. 113 and 17, Common Bench, Rep 603, the same learned Judge says:—"The right of the agent to be reimbursed depends upon the terms of the agreement. A general employment may carry with it a power of revocation or payment only of a compensation for what may have been done under it; but there may be also a qualified employment under which no payment shall be demandable if countermanded." In Prickett v. Badger which was relied upon by the plaintiff's counsel in support of his right to recover for the work done, the authority had not been revoked before the plaintiff had found a purchaser; and Williams, J., in his judgment says:— "I am anxious that it should not be supposed that the Court means to lay down as a general proposition that when an agent is employed to sell, and his authority is revoked, he may according to Planche v. Colburn resort to the common courts for remuneration for his endeavours to find a purchaser. The general understanding is, that he is to find a purchaser in order to be entitled to his commission, and that if he does not do so before his authority is revoked he is to receive nothing." Such a defence could not be set up as answer to the present action, because in this case the plaintiff had actually found a purchaser before his authority was determined. And Crowder, J., said "I agree with what my brother Williams has said as to the ordinary cases of employing an agent to sell." But that does not apply to the present case. In Prickett v. Badger the agreement was to pay the usual commission £1 10s. per cent on the puchase money. In the present case the plaintiff was to receive an extraordinary remuneration, half the money realized as profit. In his evidence the plaintiff said, he thought in these cases the usual remuneration was 2 per cent on the purchase money, which would amount to Rs. 2,400. He also said that if the two months which he said were spent by him in endeavouring to find a purchaser had been employed in his brokerage business, he might have made between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 a month. If the land had been sold for Rs. 150 per square yard, half of the profits, after making the deductions mentioned in the letter of the 5th of January, would, he said, have amounted to Rs. 21,000. He had stipulated for receiving a very large sum for his services if the land were sold; and I think the fair construction of the agreement is that the plaintiff took the risk of the authority being revoked. There is no expression in the letter of the 5th January binding the defendant not to revoke the authority, and it would be unreasonable to hold that the defendant, by employing the plaintiff to sell the land on such terms, bound themselves to allow it to remain on sale for an indefinite time and until the plaintiff could find a purchaser, and was not to be at liberty to change his intention if it should afterwards appear to him to be more advantageous to keep the land. At the utmost he would only be bound to allow the plaintiff a reasonable time to find a purchaser, which had, I think, looking at the circumstance, elapsed when the letter of the 23rd of February was sent. I therefore find the 3rd issue also for the defendant and give judgment for him with costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—6TH APRIL.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

C. Lamiao Mascarenha vs. James George Bincham.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 41-4, being the balance due to the plaintiff for bazaar supplied to the defendant from the first February to 12th March 1866, for four days wages in March 1865, and for money lent to the defendant.

The defendant, in answer to the Court, said the plaintiff was in his service as a cook. He brought the daily bazaar, but his wife paid the money beforehand from day to day. His wife died on the 8th March last, and Mrs. Cooper kept the bazaar account since then.

The plaintiff said—I was in the service of the defendant for one year and a month. Formerly I received money every evening for the following day's bazaar. I used to give account of the expenses every day to the defendant's wife, any extra sums I spent I received with my pay on the 14th of each month. The account of extra expenses was not settled daily, and the madam kept memoranda in her own book. On the 14th February last I got my wages and Rs. 14 for extra bazaar expenses. I left defendant's service on the 1st March last. I put a substitute, but defendant asked me to work for a few days longer, saying he would pay me as well as the substitute. This account book was written by another. I entered his service on the 12th March 1865: I received my pay for half that month, but not for four days. Six months ago, when the madam had been to Baudora, defendant borrowed from me Rs. 1-3-0, which he said he would repay me on pay day and asked me not to mention to the madam. The account for February last, for which I sue, was not examined day by day, because the madam was sick and she told me to enter it in the book.

Defendant—I don't owe him a pice. I paid every one of my servants.

Plaintiff—I have a witness who will state that defendant offered me Rs. 20 on the day he was served with the summons, and Rs. 30 to-day in Court.

Raphael Caitano Lobo, a painter, said the plaintiff had told him that the defendant owed him some money. He was not present at any conversation between the parties. The defendant never made an offer to the plaintiff in his presence.

James George Bineham, the defendant, denied that he owed the plaintiff anything. His wife, before she became sick, always paid the money for the following day's bazaar: any extra expenses were carried to, and settled at, the end of the month. Mrs. Cooper, who is gone to England, examined the bazaar book for February last, during the period Mrs. Bineham was ill. She told witness that nothing was due to the plaintiff. Witness paid plaintiff on the 17th March last, for everything that was due to him. He never borrowed Rs. 1-3 from him, nor owed him anything for arrears of pay.

A European lady, a friend of the defendant, corroborated his evidence in several particulars. The late Mrs. Bineham had told her that she owed no man anything. Witness was present when the defendant paid plaintiff his wages for February last. Plaintiff had made out a bill for Rs 30, which the defendant said, in witness's presence, he would not pay because Mrs. Cooper had told him that nothing was due to him (plaintiff.)

His Honor, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff had made out no case; and he had called the defendant in order to ascertain if he admitted anything. The plaintiff himself did not know how much he had spent and how much was due to him on the account which another had written for him. During the illness of the defendant's wife, it was the plaintiff's duty, in the opinion of the Court, to have reported to defendant the extra expenses he had incurred during February last. If the Court gave a verdict against the defendant on insufficient evidence as had been adduced in this case, any one of his servants—now that his wife was dead—might prefer imaginary claims against him. With reference to the bazaar account, the Court had no evidence whatever; and as the plaintiff had proved no other sum being due to him, the Court gave a verdict for the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION OF PARSEE WOMEN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent a "Parsee Husband" very rightly describes the social life of most of the Parsees. But he, I am sorry to say, has given an one-sided view of the case. The happy few, who can boast of enlightened and clever young wives, lead quite a different life. "Home is a word of endearment to the husband, not of loathing and detestation." His wife is his constant companion in his pleasures and in his sorrows. She is always by his side in his evening drives, and after the "turmoils of the day," when he wends "his weary steps" to his home, there is his better-half ready like a guardian angel to cheer up his spirits by pouring sweet melodious songs in his ears. But cursed, cursed I say, is the lot of him, who has been wedded in infancy or his boyhood to one not of his own choice. The very sight of his family is a cause of sorrow to him, to avoid which, he, broken-hearted, shuns his home as long as possible, by passing the time on the band-stand and other places of resort, and thus consoles his depressed spirits. Woe be to him if he attempts to beguile an hour or two with the partner for his life! Poor illiterate creature, she deepens his sorrow by her querulous disposition, always ready to give way to her anger on the slightest occasions.

Bombay, 6th April. FACT.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can you inform the public why the Post Office authorities do not keep them properly posted up as to the departure of the regular mail steamers? The *mail* steamers for the Persian Gulf now call at Kurrachee, but no notice of this is given by the Post Office authorities, by advertisement or otherwise. On the 4th instant the mail steamer *Martaban* sailed for the Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee, and the public have a right to know *why* this was not duly advertised and made known to the mercantile community. I myself was put to much inconvenience for want of knowing it. On Wednesday, the 4th instant, in your columns under the head *local*, was a paragraph saying that the *Martaban* for the Persian Gulf would leave tomorrow; of course, that would be the 5th; however, she left at noon on the 4th, and I and many others were disappointed in sending our despatches to Kurrachee.

Again, I ask, why do not the Post Office authorities duly advertise that the Persian Gulf steamer do now, and will in future, call at Kurrachee.

In the postal notice of the mails during April, published in the *Times of India* of the 3rd instant, no information is given about the above.

Again, in your issue of to-day, it is stated that the China mail, per *Orissa*, will be closed on Sunday the 15th April, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that a packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. of the 14th. This may be a printer's error, but the *Martaban* case, and the non-advertisement of the Persian Gulf mail steamers calling at Kurrachee, is only gross and unpardonable neglect, and is as disgraceful to the Post Office department, as it is inconvenient and unfair to the public.

SOUNDINGS.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

NEEMUCH, 2ND APRIL.

THE signs of the hot weather are here; but where is the hot weather? All outlying inhabitants of camp are trooping in to their various abodes. A few, with no settled resting-place, are making Neemuch their haven of refuge against the baneful influence of hot winds. The tiger slayers alone are panting for the heat. As yet, however, there are cloudy skies and cool breezes. We even had a sprinkling of rain last night. The natives prognosticate a short hot season. They say the monsoon will be early, and that frequent showers will rob the months of April and May of half their caloric. Whether this state of things will meet with the approbation of the doctors or not, it is needless to say, that the programme, thus set forth, sounds pleasant enough.

The tiger slayers aforesaid, three in number, may be, and I dare say are, grumbling at the weather. They require heat sufficient to roast the skin off the tiger's toes, and render him unwilling for rapid flight. I don't believe they will get this *desideratum*, and fancy their chance of sport this year will be a poor one; especially as they are very likely to get their guns and rifles *looted* on the road. In this case, however, I should not wonder were they to spend their two months' leave, or whatever it is, in turning amateur policemen, and revenging themselves for the loss of their weapons. The party is composed of Captains Woodhouse and Fletcher, and Lieutenant McRae. One of these officers met with a severe mauling two years ago at Khandalla.

It was, I think, at the commencement of last year, that you treated your readers to an article or two on the "Social Evil." No one can fail to acknowledge the baneful effects of this evil, when not regulated, as in France, or altogether restrained, as moralists would wish it. Well, here one of the effects was to fill the hospitals. I use the word "was" advisedly. Nothing short of severe measures would suffice to weaken the baneful influence of the depraved sisterhood over their infatuated followers. Orders, restrictions, prohibitions were of no avail. Soldiers are somewhat like school-boys, and these but increased their zest for the forbidden fruit. An Indian barrack-room can be easily got out of, and the bazaar can be no less easily got into. Of what use are the exertions of both military and civil police, so long as houses of ill fame admit the soldier to their shelter? The only way to meet the difficulty was to remove the *casus belli*. This, the Cantonment Magistrate, is now doing; and all women of doubtful character are to be sent to Neemuch town. Here the soldier would indeed be rash to follow them. To the chance of disease is now added the certainty of robbery and maltreatment. The inhabitants of Neemuch town are not particular, and, moreover, are out of our jurisdiction. Let me hope that the exertions of the authorities in general, and of the Cantonment Magistrate in particular, will not stop here. Liquor is still to be obtained with fatal facility, both in the bazaar and in the neighbouring villages. Might not the mortality in the 45th Regiment be easily traced to their excesses in liquor and in lust? With stomachs disordered by drink, and constitutions weakened by disease, who can wonder at their succumbing to cholera? Who, in fact, could expect them to struggle at all against the effects of a new climate. This is, however, an age of reforms, and that reflection should afford us much consolation.

I think I mentioned in a former letter that Captain Clarke was going to leave us. His plans appear now to be changed. We shall be most happy to retain his services.

It is reported that an escort proceeding to Nusseerabad with military stores was fired at. Nothing further has transpired. This report, if true, shows how bold the thieves, or malcontents, are.

It really seems as if the star of old England were waning. We are laughed at in Europe, and insulted everywhere else. Our policy seems to be to become martyrs for the cause of free trade. What matter the decay of our power, the sneers of friends, and the open contempt of enemies, so long as Manchester gets cotton to manufacture into stuffs of sorts to meet the requirements of the human race. This is a noble ambition and akin to charity, the difference merely being, that instead of covering a multitude of sins, it covers many sinners. We are not so very dull here, though we might be if we tried. Luckily our efforts are all in the other direction. We are a small community and could easily bore each other to death. We strive to avoid sacrificing this social hecatomb to the god of dulness. We ride, walk, talk, play croquet, and get up theatricals. I hope soon to have a good deal to tell you concerning the Neemuch histrionics. They are to come off in about a week, but no notice has yet been given of the exact day. A new stage has been constructed, new scenes painted, and some trouble taken about the new theatre, so we hope to receive value for our money. Concerning the performers, I will tell you something at a future time; they are all new arrivals, and "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." With which homely proverb, I close this letter.

LIFE IN THE HAREM.*

(*From the London Review, March 3.*)

WE are not surprised at the popularity this work has already achieved, considering that it contains the first authentic account of harem life in any language, since the slight but graceful sketches in Lady Montague's Letters. A great deal has been written about those forbidden "abodes of bliss," but many of the writers were men, who, having never been inside one, drew copiously upon their imagination, and there was nobody to contradict them. The veil is raised at last, and a disgusting scene it is that opens before us. The romance has fled for ever; the pen of an Englishwoman has made the daily life of the harems of Egypt and Turkey as well known to us as that of the Faubourg St. Germain, or May Fair. Miss Emmeline Lott, as governess to the Grand Pacha Ibrahim, a little boy five years old, and heir apparent to the Vice-royalty of Egypt, enjoyed an unparalleled opportunity of seeing the far-famed odalisques of the East *en deshabille*; and her sketches, if occasionally rude and unpolished, are full of vigour. Indeed, there are occasions when her descriptions are rather too suggestive, especially in the second volume, where she relates a story which ends pretty much in the same fashion as the last canto of "Don Juan."

Miss Lott's introduction to harem life was not very enchanting. She found the young prince's mother on a faded yellow satin divan, "doubled up like a clasp-knife," smoking a cigarette, and wearing a dirty, tumbled muslin dress and trousers. Around her stood a number of ladies, fat and globular in figure, pale, *passees*, and disagreeable—more like the witches in "Macbeth" than the beauties of "Lalla Rookh." But all were profusely adorned with gold and jewels, which made a strange contrast with their filthy dresses and persons. Cleanliness is not such a virtue in the East as some have represented it to be. "The bath of the poets is a myth," says the governess; the ladies only use it "when they have visited the Viceroy, and not daily, or even at any other time. We are not much surprised at this, considering that "the water used for bathing *actually boils*." There must be some mistake here, we fancy, or else Eastern skins are very different from Western. Toilette appliances are not over-numerous, although apparently much needed; but among them figures the indispensable small-toothed comb. The princesses rise early, almost at daybreak, but have not much trouble in dressing, as they lie down with their clothes on; their washing they put off until several hours later. The ewers are merely soup-plates, or like the curious dishes one sometimes sees hung over the doors of continental barbers. Sitting upon the floor, and tucking up their trousers, the ladies begin by washing their feet, the chief eunuch looking on very demurely. Other silver "soup-plates" are next brought in, and the princesses rub their faces with well-soaped pieces of rag; after which, water is poured over their hands, and lastly they rinse their mouths by jerking water into them with their hands, not taking it out of a glass—and their ablutions are finished for the day. If it be Thursday (the eve of the Turkish Sabbath), they also comb their hair, to the dire discomfiture of the vermin, which have been left at peace for the six preceding days. "No Russian peasant," says Miss Lott, "could have been more encumbered with this filthy live stock then were these princesses."

Breakfast, like all eastern meals, is rather an elaborate affair. Boiled bread and milk is followed by a soup with a fowl or pigeon floating in it; which pigeon must be torn in pieces by the not over-dainty fingers of the slaves. Then come mutton chops broiled to a cinder, but highly spiced; then poultry similarly dressed, but without spice. Next a sliced cucumber would be served up, dressed—O horrible!—with water and lamp-oil;" the whole winding up with jam and pancakes, swimming in a sauce of honey and fat. No wonder the English governess did not thrive with such fare, and that her meals were a constant difficulty. But Miss Lott appears to have been squeamishly nice, and she would have been a wiser woman had she kept down her insular peculiarities, and made the best of her position, which she does not appear to have done. She stood too much upon her "dignity," when she ought to have thought that what was good enough for Egyptian princesses might, after a time and with a little digestive courage, have become good enough for her.

After breakfast come cigars or opium pills, nor is even the glass that cheers and also inebriates always forgotten, the prophet's injunction as to the use of wine being evaded in the most open fashion. Then the princesses take their siesta, and, waking about five in the afternoon, proceed to dress for dinner; that is, they merely change their outer dresses, to wash their hands or faces being a superfluity. The dinner or supper is but a repetition of the breakfast on a larger scale The *carte* comprehends soup made of fowls or sheep's shanks, forcemeat balls made of the broken bread and crumbs left from the previous meal roast leg of mutton stuffed with ground-nuts, onions, raisins, spice, and sugar; tomatoes and cucumbers scooped out and filled with meat, rice, and spice; boiled chicory minced and reboiled in fat, and cutlets fried in syrup. The confectionery appears to have been more palatable: jelly, with whole strawberries in it; pancakes eaten with syrups, with plenty of sour milk and cucumbers After dinner, of which the dwellers in the harem partake copiously, for it is the great excitement of the day, they take a little walk in the garden, returning in-doors to coffee and dominoes. Some form groups, and listen to an Arab story-teller until ten o'clock comes, when they all retire to rest. Miss Lott complains in pathetic terms of her bed-room. It was carpeted, and boasted a green and red-striped divan at the window, an iron bedstead without bolster, pillows, or linen, a chest of drawers with a marble top, and a shut-up wash-stand with porcelain ewer and basin; but, she adds, "no dressing-table or chair, and a total absence of all the appendages necessary for a lady's bedroom—not even the convenience of what the French term a *vase*!" This was uncomfortable enough, no doubt, to an English woman "accustomed to the elegant drawing-rooms of our nobility;" but it was quite equal to the accommodations enjoyed by the princesses themselves.

> "Oh! what a pure and sacred thing
> Is beauty curtained from the sight
> Of the gross world, illumining
> One only mansion with her light."

Thus we read in "Lalla Rookh;" but in "Harem Life" we see the Viceroy's first wife with her uncombed hair loosely tucked under a coloured handkerchief bound round her head, while the sleeves of her dirty cotton wrapper are turned up and tied to the shoulders. It is only on rare occasions that these Eastern syrens are arrayed, as the poet describes them, in costly silks of China's looms, and with gems from Golconda's mines: their every-day attire consists of "dirty, filthy, crumpled muslin dresses, just as one might imagine the greatest slatterns in the back slums of St. Gile's would be seen walking about in, when all their finery had been pledged."

The barbaric wealth of these dingy damsels is enough to make the mouth water. On grand occasions they beautify themselves with cosmetics such as Madame Rachel never knew; they wear the costliest of silks and velvets, and so bedeck themselves with jewellery that they seem one blaze of precious stones. Diamonds were so plentiful that our governess at last became quite weary and sick of looking at them. Every year, the Viceroy, whose wealth had need be enormous, distributes among members of his harem jewels to the value of £30,000 or £40,000. The first wife smoke a chibouk, a pipe encrusted with precious stones, that must have been worth from £1,000 to £1,500. At Constantinople Miss Lott saw the Sultan's grand eunuch wearing a diamond ring valued at £125,000. Surely they must be *livres* or francs, not *livres* sterling. Looking over their jewel-cases is as favourite an amusement with the ladies of the East as of the West.

The English governess more than doubts that the cloistral purity of the harem is rather mythical. She hints that the eunuchs, "spectres of humanity" as she calls them, are not so very spectral after all. One night, long after the harem had been locked up, and all were supposed to be asleep, she heard a noise of romping and laughing in the garden. On going to the window, she saw a motley group of female slaves, and, "looking through her achromatic opera glass," she easily discerned a number of eunuchs, some of whom were dancing and singing merrily. There were other figures which she could not make out; but, "having witnessed several of those spectres of mankind toying and wooing with the female slaves, she doubted their infirmity of body, and, *kept a watchful eye over them*."

The despotic practices she observed in the harem were justly offensive to an English lady. Because some gardeners had not assorted the colours of their bouquets to his taste, the little prince Pacha ordered the attendant eunuchs to cut sticks from off one of the trees in the garden, and thrash them soundly. The three culprits were laid down upon the path, and the eunuchs began to beat them until the perspiration poured down their faces—it must have been hotter work for their victims. At another time, a little slave who broke a China sherbet vase was punished by being branded on her arms with a redhot iron. This seems to be the ordinary mode of making Eastern maids-of-all-work pay for breakage. As the Viceregal family was about to visit Constantinople and the Sultan, the young Pacha and his governess were included in the party, much to the annoyance of the latter, who had grown sick of her position. The railway journey from Cairo to Alexandria must have been an extraordinary sight. "The princesses were most disgusting in their habits, and so totally devoid of decency, that they did not hesitate to empty the contents of their *vases* out of the window as the train passed along. They then laid themselves down upon the carpet and fell fast asleep, like wild beasts after a gorge!"

We have seen how the Egyptian ladies converted their heads into a preserve for vermin: at Constantinople, "the family of the Browns," or "Norfolk Howards," are equally well cared for. Miss Lott was quartered in the Old Palace, where if she placed a piece of white linen on the divan, it was immediately covered with creeping things. It was as bad as living in an anthill, though not quite so savoury. The insect powder with which she had furnished herself sufficed to check the plague for a moment; but it was like Mrs. Partington trying to keep out the Atlantic with a mop. The slave girl swept away the victims in a dust-pan, but the creatures were everywhere. Nobody could sleep for them, and a grand hunt was arranged by the princesses; but the *battue* only thinned the brown game for a while. A royal salute fired by a Turkish frigate moored in front of the palace, brought down flights of them from the ceilings; thick as locusts they came, covering furniture and persons. After this, we should imagine few persons will believe in the "romance of the harem."

One word as to the workmanship of these two volumes. We have seldom met with anything so slip-slop and careless in style. That an English governess should transgress the rules of Lindley Murray is one of the seven deadly sins of English propriety; but even bad grammar may be intelligible, which is more than can be said of many of Miss Lott's sentences. Notwithstanding these and a few other drawbacks, the book is pleasant reading, and must be especially attractive to women, considering how much of the two volumes is occupied with descriptions of dresses and jewels, Oriental palaces and Viceregal *fêtes*.

IRELAND AND HER FRIENDS.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, February 26.*)

IRELAND is what life was once described to be, "a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those that feel." The subject seems to affect all who meddle with it with a sort of intellectual vertigo, in which the absurd is strangely blended with the sad. The Irish themselves appear scarcely to feel their real grievances, to be conscious of their real wants, or to resent their real wrongs; while they are to the last degree indignant at injuries and affront's which are purely suppositious, and vehemently clamorous for measures which would aggravate every evil they indure. And able and sagacious writers, usually distinguished for thoughtfulness and good sense, when they come to treat of Irish politics hit out widely and prescribe recklessly and at random as if some bewildering vapor had got into their heads. Justice drops her scales, and philosophy abdicates her functions, and the keenest conscience loses its perception of truth, where Ireland is concerned. We cannot have a better text whereon to hang our argument than a few sentences uttered lately by a weekly contemporary which for habitual sympathy with suffering and wrong, as well as for its thoughtful and earnest and searching treatment of all grave subjects, has no superior in the English press. The *Spectator* urges us to "satisfy Ireland," "to spoil the trade of the political agitator by settling Irish questions on an Irish basis. It behoves us, then," it continues, "to inquire what are these questions, and what the basis upon which Irish feeling desires that they should be settled." That is the one thing, according to Mr. Bright and the *Spectator*, which we have to ascertain and consider. We must discover what Ireland wishes, and we must do that. We must "satisfy" the Irish people, and make them "loyal." If we do not satisfy them and make them attached to the British Government and the British connection, we shall have failed in statesmanship, we shall have fallen short of our duty, and have incurred just condemnation.

Now here it is precisely that we join issue with both these great public censors, and with all who think and speak as they do. We deny utterly that we ought to settle Irish questions as the Irish people wish them to be settled we deny that we should either content or loyalize Ireland if we did so settle them. We are bound to settle Irish questions, like English or Scotch questions, as justice dictates, not "as the Irish wish," for what the Irish wish is unhappily often not just. We are bound to settle these questions in the manner most conducive to the good—that is, to the peace and prosperity—of Ireland; and unhappily the mode in which "the Irish wish" them settled would conduce to neither. Mr. Bright and the *Spectator* hold that whatever Ireland "wishes," whether good for it or bad for it, Ireland ought to have. We have not so learned policy or statesmanship. We maintain that such a plan of treatment as they recommend has an ugly analogy to that of the incapable or the unconscientious physician who allays pain by a mischievous and exasperating opiate, and quenches the thirst of the drunkard by stimulating liquors; and that to give "what he wishes" to a patient who is sick just because he does not know and has never had what is good for him, is a therapeutic system as sinful as it is shortsighted.

Just consider for a moment how schemes based upon such principles and directed to such objects would work in practice. Who are "the Irish people?" and what, more especially, is that disaffected section of the Irish people which it is proposed to "satisfy?" Ireland, unfortunately, is peopled by several classes and divisions, separated from each other by a great gulf both in their aims and their ideas, and separated yet more widely by mutual animosities of singular bitterness and inveteracy; and still more unfortunately these different sections are all alike, though not all equally, extreme, unreasonable, and one-sided in their desires. It would be impossible, therefore, to content any one section without disgusting the rest. We could not "satisfy" the disaffected without grievously offending the loyal. To pacify the Ultramontanes you must alienate and exasperate the Orangemen There are four millions and a half of Catholics, and one million and a quarter of Protestants. Does any one fancy it practicable for the cleverest statesmanship to devise a policy which shall be acceptable to both these sects? If we tried to settle the question of the Established Church "on an Irish basis," and were to mulct the clergy in order to pay the priests, is it at all sure that we should "satisfy" the Catholics or loyalize their leaders? and is it not certain that we should drive the Episcopalians almost into rebellion? We might, indeed, grant "perpetuity of tenure," and so content the Irish peasantry (for a time) and perhaps even render them well-affected; but what would the landowners say to such a measure? And to rule Ireland in the face of a hostile gentry would be as hard a task as to rule it with a hostile populace. There is, no doubt, one measure, and but one, which would not only "satisfy," but delight the numerical majority of the Irish people—and that is the entire severance of the British connection. But would the *Spectator* be prepared to settle the Irish question upon that Irish basis? Would it even be content to decide the minor measure of a repeal of the Union "as Irish feeling desires it to be decided?" There is, lastly, one measure, and but one, which the entire Irish nation, without distinction of class, of religion, or of race, would hail with unanimous acclaim, and recompense probably with transient homage, as well as transient satisfaction—namely, a lavish grant of Imperial money for Irish purposes and Irish jobs. But is even the *Spectator* prepared to purchase evanescent tranquility and lip-loyalty at so great a cost and in so mean a coin? It is idle—nay, more, it is immoral and mischievous—to talk of "settling Irish questions as Ireland wishes," when there is no homogeneous or united Irish people to say what the wishes of *the nation* are, and when the only things apparently desired by the majority or the totality of the nation are precisely what it would be impossible and injurious to grant. By steering our course according to a wise, just, statesmanlike policy, we must benefit Ireland, and may in time redeem her; we shall promote her prosperity, we may gain her affections;—at all events, we shall have cleared our own consciences. By trying to content her—by yielding to her notions instead of toiling to correct them—by taking her wishes, and not her wants, as our pole star and our compass—we must incur failure, and are at all events certain to deserve it. It may well be that we shall have to adapt and modify our measures to the special circumstances of the country; it is a matter of cause that, wherever we can fall in with Irish feelings, and even Irish prejudices, without injury to Ireland, we ought to do so;—but to *consider* national sentiments is a very different thing from making those sentiments our law and guide.

Let us go a little more into detail. "There are four questions, and only four," we are told, "on which the public mind in Ireland is eager to be satisfied,"—and if satisfied on these, it would, it is inferred, become loyal and pacific. These are "the land question, the Church question, the education question, and the question of Government aid to national improvement." Very well; now we are at close quarters, and know what we are about. As regards the Church question, we concede at once that the Irish people ought to be "satisfied," if any equitable arrangement can satisfy them,—not merely because they wish for a readjustment, and because the majority of fair and sensible English politicians, as well as the great mass of Irish ones, are in favour of it. On what principle the readjustment should be based, and how far it ought to go; whether the Established Church should be abolished altogether, or merely shorn of two-thirds of its emoluments; whether all sects should be placed upon an equal footing, or whether the Catholic Church, as the Church of the numerical majority, should be established as the Church of the State; whether the Catholic clergy should be paid out of the tithe rent-charge, or merely the Protestant clergy cease to be thus paid—all these are measures of detail, about which "the Irish people" would probably differ among themselves just as much as Ireland and England have ever done. Still, it is indisputable that the present Establishment is a grievance and a wrong which ought to be abated or removed, and this without delay; though whether any measure short of the actual ascendency of the Catholic Church—which Great Britain would never consent to—would "satisfy" those four-fifths of the people which call themselves *the nation* is more than doubtful. But the peculiarity of the case lies here—that this wrong and grievance, which Great Britain admits, and which all our statesmen are willing and anxious to remedy, is precisely that which is least keenly felt and least eagerly complained of by the discontented masses, and even by their leaders. It is rarely brought into the front at all. Since the commutation of tithe into a rent-charge payable by the landlords, the grievance comes scarcely home at all to the peasantry; and since it became known how large a portion of the land of Ireland belongs to Protestant proprietors, even the injustice of the present system has appeared to be greatly mitigated. The demagogues who harangue the populace of Ireland seldom direct their Anglo-Saxon denunciations against the Church Establishment. No Irish member rises in his place session after session to propose a measure for its abolition. Over and over again, when the principle of paying the Catholic clergy out of funds provided by the State has been mooted, the representatives of the priesthood have come forward to affirm that they would accept of no such provision. The Fenian organs have been loud and spontaneous in their declarations that they do not care a straw about the Church question, and that the demolition of Protestantism is not the readjustment at which they aim. Therefore it is clear that, though to liberate the national conscience of England, to assoilzie her from the sin of injustice, to place her *rectus in curia* for her future dealings with the sister island, the Church question ought to be settled, and settled "on an Irish basis,"—yet such settlement would secure no peace and bring no loyalty in its train.

Next comes the education question, which the Irish wish to settle on one basis and the English on another. Which basis is the wise and statesmanlike one, and which ought to prevail—the English basis, because it is right, or the wrong basis, because it is Irish? For the last six and thirty years, ever since Catholic Emancipation in short, the aim of British statesmen has been to complete and carry out that healing measure by trying to fuse and blend the two great divisions of the Irish people, the Catholics and the Protestants, by bringing them together as much as possible and treating them as much alike as possible. They hoped above all to succeed in gradually extinguishing those mutual misunderstandings and animosities which have always been the course and the opprobrium of Ireland, by educating the youth of all sects together, under the same roof and on the same system. By this means it was fondly expected, by those who did not know how fearfully inveterate are the chief faults of the Irish character, that a generation might be trained up who would forget or would have made up the old hatreds and distrusts of their forefathers, and who might live together as fellow-citizens should, and do elsewhere, in amity and peace. With this view it was that in 1834, Lord Derby (then Mr. Stanley) prepared and carried that system of national education which for many years worked so well, and was so full of promise, and which is now so rudely assailed. As long as Archbishop Whately and Archbishop Murray lived, they toiled harmoniously in the great cause, for the Catholic prelate as well as the Protestant one was a good man and an honest patriot, and had the pacification and fusing of his countrymen at heart, knowing that only concord and brotherly love could save them or mend them.

Then came Dr. Cullen—of whose single-mindedness and patriotism, wishing to say no evil, we shall of necessity say nothing at all—who, dreading the possible effect of a common education in bringing about a common mode of thought and feeling, and wishing not to obliterate the line of demarcation between Protestant and Catholic, but to make it and keep it as broad, as marked, as trenchant, as impassable as it could be, bent his energies to undo all that had been done, and once more to substitute sectarian for united education, the denominational for the national system, Catholic for Christian sentiment. Accordingly, he has succeeded in rousing among the Irish a strong feeling of hostility against both the system of primary education in common which Lord Derby introduced, and against those provincial universities and Queen's University by which Sir Robert Peel and later statesmen have endeavoured to complete and perfect the same generous and beneficent idea. In a word, what "the Irish" wish and are now striving for is to revive and systematize those sectarian boundaries and distinctions which British Ministers have for a generation been striving to obliterate,—to insist that Ireland shall not be one nation, but shall consist of two sections,—to perpetuate those internecine feuds which we on our side have been anxious to extinguish, and to render impossible for ever that fusion of the inhabitants of Ireland which but for O'Connell and Dr. Cullen, might already have been far advanced. Well, it is possible that we shall have to yield to the injurious pressure; there are already indications that Government has come to the conclusion that it is useless any longer to struggle for the better issue, that, beaten by "Irish feeling," we must fall back with a sigh of hopeless sorrow upon the principle of "denominationalism" for the training of a people of whom that principle has for centuries been the bane. But who does not feel in his heart that this is a backward step, that in taking it we are consciously yielding to an evil influence, that we are taking it simply because Irish folly is too strong for English wisdom, and because, at the pass to which things have been brought by the mischievous and ill-disposed concession, has become easier, and possibly wiser, than resistance?

MR. BANCROFT AS THE "YOUNG COLUMBIAN."

(*From the Spectator, March 3.*)

AMERICA *does* great things, but is too apt to *say* small and silly ones. This is certainly, we fear, the case with the great oration of Mr. Bancroft before the House of Representatives on the birthday of the late President,—and it is the more to be regretted because Mr. Lincoln, of all American statesmen, showed the most power of maintaining the dignity and reserve of his country, by reticence of feeling, and luminous impartiality of thought. There was something singularly fatuous in celebrating the birth of so simply great and so humorously wise a man as Mr. Lincoln, by bombastic panegyrics on the greatness of America, and thrilling invectives against the iniquity of England and France. It is, we know, nearly the unforgivable sin in America to maintain that any part of Mr. Dickens's caricature is founded in truth; and we are well aware that our able and instructive New York correspondent will convict us of showing ignorance so gross in what we are about to say, that Mr. Thompson, pointing to our bewilderment, may obtain a fresh chance of carrying his point with the University of Cambridge, getting the recent vote rescinded, and a Professorship of American history, literature, and institutions, founded out of hand. Still even with this deep moral conviction of our doom before our eyes, we cannot help saying that Mr. Bancroft has apparently proved Mr. Dickens's "Young Columbian" to be a real and not a fictitious person. Was it not he who engaged in an imaginary struggle with the British lion, very much like that in which Mr. Bancroft engaged heart and soul before the House of Representatives and the Senate—the *Senatus populusque Americanus*—of Washington? "Bring forth that lion" said the Young Columbian; "I dare that lion, I taunt that lion; I tell that lion, that Freedom's hand once twisted in his mane he lies a corse before me, and the eagles of the great Republic laugh ha! ha!" Mr. Bancroft was almost as impassioned. He indeed divided his metaphors, and kept the wild laughter of nature for the rebellious Southerners, and the 'corse' for the British Constitution. Of the Slave-owners he said that they maintained that "the slavery of the black man is wood in itself—he shall serve the white man for ever. And nature,—which better understood the quality of fleeting interest and passion,—laughed, as it caught the echo 'man' and 'for ever.'" Did Mr. Bancroft's audience laugh when they caught the echo 'man' and 'for ever?' We fear that Mr. Bancroft understood his audience too well. But then why do American politicians like rant so very silly as this? When Mr. Roebuck—the Cassius Clay of England, as he has been called, speaks of England driving every American flag from the sea for ever, the House of Commons does laugh as it catches the echo of these tremendous words, and Mr. Roebuck is aware that he is esteemed a goose. But let us see the equally impressive language which Mr. Bancroft uses of our dead Constitution. After he has fairly got "the mighty winds blowing from every quarter to fan the flame of the sacred and unquenchable fire" of liberty,—a very curious meteorological phenomenon by the way, by the side of which the spiral hurricanes of the tropics seem devoid of all interest,—Mr. Bancroft artfully introduces England looking coldly on at this curious convergence of the winds. "There was a kingdom," he says, with a grand indefiniteness, "whose people had in an eminent degree attained to freedom of industry and the security of person and property," but a people whose "grasping ambition had dotted the world with military ports, kept watch over our boundaries on the North-East, at the Bermudas, in the West Indies, held the gates of the Pacific, of the Southern and the Indian Ocean, hovered on our North-West at Vancouver, held the whole of the newest continent, and the entrance to the old Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and garrisoned forts all the way from Madras to China. That aristocracy" [which we conclude is the English] "had gazed with error on the growth of a commonwealth where freeholds existed by the million, and religion was not in bondage to the State, and now they could not repress their joy at its perils." Then, Lord Russell as Foreign Secretary had spoken of the "*late* Union," and this gives our "Young Columbian," his opportunity for his grand burst of invective;—"But it is written, 'Let the dead bury the dead.' *They may not bury the living.* Let the dead bury their dead. Let a Bill of Reform remove the worn-out government of a class, and infuse new life into the British Constitution by confiding rightful power to the people." It was no doubt well that Mr. Bancroft pointed out the impropriety of the dead burying the living as the difficult and recondite character of the suggestion itself might otherwise have prevented the gross impropriety involved in that procedure from being clearly seen. "While the vitality of America," as Mr. Bancroft observes, "is indestructible," the indecency of burying her would have been frightful, and it is well that the eloquent orator has warned us in time. A country which "had for its allies the river Mississippi which would not be divided, or the range of mountains which carried the stronghold of the free through Western Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee to the highlands of Alabama," and which "invoked the still higher power of immortal justice," would certainly have tested the utmost energies of any dead nation to bury it,—so that we might have been warned off the task by considerations at least as urgent as the moral impropriety of attempting it.

Now this sort of nonsense would have been worthy of no attention, however transient. If it had been uttered at a common meeting on a common occasion. If Mr. Bancroft had spoken in Faneuil Hall, or Tammany Hall or any other of the great party meeting-places, we should have thought just as little and just as much about it as we should of a lunatic speech from Mr. Roebuck to his constituents at Sheffield, or an oration from Mr. Beresford Hope on the glories of slavery. But when an orator is selected by public or by official choice, and speaks in the presence of Congress and the representatives of foreign nations on a great State occasion, the first qualities that we look for are dignity and reticence, and the power of suppressing idle irritation: and if he does not possess these qualities some of the discredit attaching to his folly and his weakness is necessarily inflicted on the officials who chose and the public who applauded him. We do not deny,—indeed we have often maintained, and shall often have to maintain again,—that England gave grave cause for offence to a great friendly people, by the needless and wilful injustice of her prejudice with regard to a quarrel, in which, by all our antecedents and principles, we were bound to have taken the other side. We were heartily ashamed of the public tone of England then, and we are not going to apologize for it now. We believe that no American could have spoken of Mr. Lincoln's noble career, and the many and grave difficulties which he had to encounter, without a feeling of quite but grave displeasure at the temper of the dominant class in England which caused him so many of those difficulties. But on public and official occasions, and in the presence of those who while they have no power to reply, still represent the nation assailed, grave displeasure, if expressed at all, should be expressed negatively, by weighty and impressive allusion. A man who feels he has grave cause of offence against another may, if he meets him at another's table, ignor his acquaintance, or recognize it by the coldest of bows,—but what should we think of his dignity and self-respect if he began a regular assault upon him in the presence of others, and a pompous enumeration of his grievances? The Americans are puzzled why we are so unjust to them. Cannot Mr. Bancroft teach them the true cause? The true reason is that in England few are aware of the significance of the silent qualities of Americans their indomitable energy and tenacity, their kindliness of temper, their love of freedom, their profoundly patriotic feeling. But many hear their noisy folly, and interpret its significance at something far above what it deserves. How is it possible to read such an oration as Mr. Bancroft's,—the selected orator of a State ceremony,—and not feel something like scorn? What would not Mr. Gladstone have said on any similar occasion as the spokesman of the English nation! What did he not say on one far less important only yesterday week, when pressed to declare whether we had applied to the Government of the United States to suppress the Fenian preparations in that country? Was his not language self-restrained dignified, weighty, and calculated to fill his audience with self-restraint and dignity also? Did he not tell us how poor and unworthy a figure England would make, if she went whining to the United States about their not doing for her what she had been, in her own case, so unable if not reluctant to do for them? As to the comparative public *conduct* of England and the United States as nations, there may of course be very different opinions. It is natural and right that an American should believe that his own nation has far excelled ours, and even the most prejudiced of Englishmen may concede that we have made blunders, and been guilty of injustice which an American could not overlook. But as to the comparative public *language* adopted by the two countries, it is impossible to feel any doubt. Mr. Seward himself, while wise in action, has been boastful and vulgar upon paper. And now here is the official spokesman of a great occasion actually decoying, as it were, the Ambassadors of foreign countries to come and hear themselves denounced with all the insulting gesticulation of a rhetorician making points for the galleries. Nor is this sort of thing exceptional in the United States. There public men's mode of expressing themselves seems te be habitually so wanting in dignity and reticence, that it was long before the world began to believe that people who could talk so big, were capable of the greatness in action which they have since shown. Mr. Bancroft is supposed to stand to the United States in something of the same relation in which Mr. Hallam once stood to England. And what would English society have thought of such an attack on a public occasion by Mr. Hallam, on the foreign countries whose Ministers had been invited expressly to hear him speak of the achievements of a great English statesman? If Mr. Thompson's proposal to found a lectureship of American history at Cambridge had not been already rejected, this folly on the part of one of the men who had been spoken of as possible nominees for the lectureship would probably have put a final end to the chances of the proposal If the graver historians of America can shriek criticism of this sort on foreign countries when they are supposed to be teaching the history of their own, foreigners will scarcely be likely to profit much by their lessons. Cambridge undergraduates might not improbably indeed attend the lectures of 'A Young Columbian' in sufficient masses. It would be great fun to them to hear him challenging the British lion to come forth at once to the contest:—"Here,' said the Young Columbian, on this native altar,—here, said the Young Columbian, idealizing the dining-table, 'on ancestral ashes, comented with the blood poured forth like water on our native plains of Chickabiddy Lick.'" But the instruction derived from such lectures would be infinitesimal, and the 'larks' to which they would give rise would distract the authorities.

How is it that Americans, with all their wonderful qualities,—qualities in which, as we quite admit, they often far surpass their English cousins,—cannot see the necessity of bridling their tongues a little, if only in order to give weight to what they do say? How could any one hear Mr. Bancroft's rubbish, and not feel rather more than before that American talk is a little of the nature of wind? Sir Frederick Bruce, with notice, to some extent, of the assault to be made on him, quietly and wisely, we think, attended and sat out the nonsense, and we wish he had not thought it necessary, as we see he is reported to have done, to have refused to meet Mr. Bancroft subsequently in private. For our part, we should as soon have thought of refusing to meet a jester. The mischief of these fiascoes is not in any immediate effect, which is *nil*, but in the false impression the produce of the emptiness and vanity of one of the greatest and most earnest nations on the face of the earth. The erroneous European prejudice that braggadocio and a noble earnestness of purpose can never go together is so strongly rooted, that a few official displays of Young Columbianism do almost as much to eradicate the impression produced by the great actions of the great men of silence, like Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman, as if they were displays of unstable national purpose, instead of mere symptoms of 'gas on the brain.' Some of us know how false and injurious that notion is, but it obtains nevertheless, and it would do more to give America her true place among the nations, that her tongue should become a little less glip and her language a little less grandiloquent, than even that her actions should grow rapidly in magnitude, and her substantial statemanship in wisdom.

A GERMAN BED.—The elaborate construction of that edifice of housewifery called a "bett" here, and which we are expected to sleep upon, can only be understood when you have to undermine and dismantle it night after night, to arrive at a reasonable flat surface on which to recline. First you take off a great fluff bag, at least two feet thick, then a counterpane, and then a brilliant scarlet blanket; next you extract one enormous pillow, and a huge wedge-shaped bolster,—all, it appears, requisite for the Teutonic race, who yet could surely put themselves to sleep at an angle of forty-five degrees, without all this trouble, by merely tilting up the end of a flat bedstead.—*A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe, on Rivers and Lakes in Europe.*

A PERSECUTED CROW.—Just at sunset there arose a loud beseeching cry of a bird above my head. I wished it much farther, as I thought it would frighten away all the deer in the neighbourhood; but soon my interest was absorbed by seeing two very small tantalising birds, with a pair of long feathers protruding about eight inches from their tails, bullying what seemed to me single crow, which was making this noise, and appear in a very sad way; he was now perched in a tree, and his enemies were sitting near, or every moment or so flying down close to his head, when he would utter a piteous wail and peck at them. He then flew off, with the two small creatures darting round and round him, but he seemed so staggering that I think he must have dropped ere long, and then the birds would kill him. For what purpose this onslaught is made I never found out, as the small birds have not the appearance of carrion or butcher birds. The natives say they twist the long feather in their tail around his neck when flying along, but this I could not credit as a fact.—"*Watching for Deer,*" *in Ten Years in Sarawak.*

SHEET-STEALING IN INDIA.—A gentleman was once travelling through the Soonderbuns in "native boat," that is to say, a boat surmounted by a mat-constructed cabin. It was December, and as the cold north wind came oozing in through the matting, he drew his blanket over him on getting into bed. He awoke earlier than usual the next morning, feeling very cold, and wondering at the large amount of morning light that prevaded his cabin. To his dismay, he found not only that he was blanketless, but that a hole two feet square had been cut in the matting. While pondering these things, he made the further discovery, that the sheet on which he laid was no longer on the bed. The inference was clear that he had had a nocturnal visitor. He had heard stories of sheet-lifting before; but not till now, that he had himself been successfully practised upon, did he believe that the feat could be accomplished. The scoundrel who covets the sheet under you, approaches your besides armed with a feather, with which he gently tickles you ears. Accustomed as you are to the buzz of mosquitoes, which, by the way, have a notable penchant for singing in one's ears, you only fidget a little in your sleep, and turning on your side, press the ear that has been operated on, on the pillow. Immediately, the one half of the sheet thus released is rolled up lengthwise close under your back. The feather is then again cautiously applied to the exposed ear; you turn once more, tickle, adroitly administered, disengages the sheet altogether, and the rascal no doubt inwardly chuckles as he leaves you to your slumber.—*Chambers' Journal.*

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* The Enlish Governess in Egypt: Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. By Emmeline Lott, formerly Governess to His Highness the Grand Pacha, Ibrahim, Son of His Highness Ismael Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt. Second Edition. Two vols. London: Bentley.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बाक अफ हीदुसटान, चना, वड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per cent. per annum.			
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1⅛d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 1d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0½d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities on Custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 1d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
On demand		2s. 0⅜d.	"
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		2s. 0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSKY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Ease for every Sore.—This Ointment affords the shortest, safest, and easiest path to soundness in all kinds of skin diseases, scrofulous affections, scorbutic maladies, ulcerations, eruptions, and inflammations. There is nothing deleterious in the composition of Holloway's Ointment, but, on the contrary, its ingredients possess the most soothing, purifying, and strengthening qualities. The delicate skin of infants is not irritated by the application of this unguent, which is therefore as admirably suited for the nursery as for subduing the tedious ulcerations attacking the aged. In all constitutional, chronic, and complex afflictions, Holloway's Pills should be taken whilst his Ointment is being used, in order that all baneful matter may be expelled from the system.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
Do. " at 3	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
Do. Demand	2s. 0½d.	
Do. Scotland "		
Do. Ireland "		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3	" "
Do. 6 "	4	" "
Do. 12 "	5	" "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On demand	at 2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 11½d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) *in* 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta.... Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities	¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends	¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody	¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d	
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JUST LANDED, a fresh supply of Messrs. MORICE, COX & Co.'S PALE ALE, October Brew, in fine condition. Apply to
GREY & Co., In Liquidation.
Bombay, 6th April 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do.	Pints	do.	3	"
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1	"
Do.	Pints	do.	3	"
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.		1	"
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.		1	"
Do.	(Johannisberg) Qts. do.		1	"
BRANDY			1	"
CLARET	(St. Julien)		3	"
Do.	(Larose)		3	"
EAU DE COLOGNE			6	Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts	32
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints.	28
RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do	quarts	36
Do. Hock,	do	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts	24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocius Freres & Co.	quarts	35
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts	35
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1856, first quality,	Monthenil franc	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60
BRANDY.			
Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C.	Balaresque		32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter,		pints.	12
Do.		flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	Rs. 40
SHERRY, good	"	"	" 30
Do. pale	"	"	" 25
Do. do.	"	"	" 18
CLARET, Breakfast	"	"	" 12
BRANDY,	"	"	" 24
Do.	"	"	" 36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	"	"	" 26
Tent Wine	"	"	" 29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	"	"	" 22
A good Wine	"	"	" 18
do.	"	pts.	" 11
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	" 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	qts.	" 36
do.	"	pts.	" 16
Noyeau	"	qts.	" 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	" 21
Ditto	"	pts.	" 12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	"	" 8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
	"	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA	" "	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad	" "	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	" "	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	" "	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	" "	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.		
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ... Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ... Rs.	34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co. ... Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ... Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HORSES.—FOR SALE, four out of the following lot of HORSES, (the property of a Gentleman no longer requiring so many) will be sold a bargain:—

No. 1.—Bay Arab, seven years old, a good riding and harness Horse.
No. 2.—Ditto Ditto—very showy Horse, and up to any weight and a splendid Fencer.
No. 3.—Brown Australian,—a very promising Horse, 5 years old.
No. 4.—Brown Arab, aged, has been ridden by a Lady and goes in Harness.
No. 5.—Powerful Bay Mare,—a capital harness Horse.

The above Horses can be seen at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Baboola Tank Road, on giving two hours' notice.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE shortly expected, per *City of Madras*, a GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON BUNGALOW, divided into three compartments, with two Bath-rooms attached, projecting Verandah all round, and supported on highly carved and fluted Pillars.

For plan and further particulars apply to the undersigned. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double-stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
14th March 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Mahaluxmee.*

A first-rate new English-built Cab Buggy, C. Springs, painted, dark blue lining, similar to match, by Edwin, Kesterton, Long acre.

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*

A neat and highly furnished. new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Longacre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

2 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.

A do. self-driving Do, by Andrews the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

A Set of very best covered Buckles single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.

Fewall bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Lady's, Gentlemen and Jockay Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

ALSO,
Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of 2 Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built Miniature Broughams, with lamps and shaft, by Thomas Short and Biddecomb.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy and Dog-Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

Now available.
THE SECT OF THE MAHARAJAHS.

HISTORY of the Sect of the Maharajahs or Vallabhacharyas in Eastern India, including a full report of the Maharajah Libel Case. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	As.
A History of Persia, 1800 to 1858, &c., &c. By R. G. Watson	11	4
The True History of a Little Ragamuffin. By author of "A Night in a Workhouse."	8	0
An Examination of Mr. J. S. Mills's Philosophy: being a defence of fundamental truth. By Jas. M'Cosh, LL.D.	5	12
Traits of American Humour, by native authors. Edited by author of "Sam Slick"	3	12
Runnymede and Lincoln Fair: a story of the Great Charter	4	8
Gilbart's Lectures and Essays, (Vol. V. of the series)	11	4
The year Book of Facts, 1866	3	12
Odds and Ends. Sketches of Highland Character, &c	3	8
Travelling Sketches. By Anthony Trollope.	2	12
Madame Goubaud's Album of Needlework	3	12
Fairy Realm. A collection of the favourite old tales. Illustrated by the pencil of Gustave Doré. Told in verse by Tom Hood	15	12
Guide to the Unprotected in matters relating to Property and Income. By A Banker's Daughter	2	12
Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell	0	12
Studies in Parliament; a series of sketches of leading politicians. By R. H. Hutton	3	8
My Lady Ludlow, and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell.	2	0
Poe's Tales of Mystery, imagination and humour	1	8
A Woman's Ransom. By author of "Grandmother's Money"	1	8
Walkinghame's Tutor's Assistant	0	12
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	6	4
Articles of War—European troops, 1865,	3	0
Letts's Diary, No. 1	7	8
Murray's Grammar. Large edition	2	4
Child's Guide to Knowledge	2	0
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering	5	12
Tate's Mechanics	1	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book	2	4
Chambers's Standard Reading Book I	0	4
——— ——— ——— II	0	6
——— ——— ——— III	0	8
——— ——— ——— IV	0	12
——— ——— ——— V	1	0
——— ——— ——— VI	1	4
Louis Napoleon, the destined Monarch of the World.	2	0
French in a Fortnight, without the aid of a master	0	8
Dickens's Hard Times (Green cloth edn.)	2	12
Bannatyne's Examination book for Lieutenancy	3	12
——— Captaincy	4	8
London Society, Christmas Number, 1865	0	12
Once a Week, ditto	0	6
Jackson's Finger Gymnastics	2	12
The Competition Walla. By G. O. Trevelyan	4	8
Forbes's Baital Pachesi	6	12
Infantry Sword Exercise	0	8
Cavalry Ditto	0	12
Regulations applicable to the European Officer in India, 3 Parts, Published by Authority. Part I. Rs. 3½. Part II. Rs. 8. Part III. Rs. 5½	17	8
Bannatyne's Royal Warrants, Circulars, General Orders and Memoranda, by the War Office and Horse Guards, Aug. 1856 to July 1864	12	0
Waterloo: a story of the Hundred Days	4	8
The Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated edition	8	0
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3	0
Cox's Companion to the Family Medicine Chest	2	4
The Young Duchess. By Reynolds	4	12
Hoppus's Timber Measurer	2	12
The Merchant's & Shipmaster's Ready Calculator	6	0
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, 1865	9	8
Druitt's Surgeon's ditto	9	8
PEN-MENDING MACHINES.		
Mappin's very superior	10	0
Roger's ditto	12	8
Silver Pencil Cases, with letter weighing machine	12	8

NEW MUSIC.

A large collection of the most recently published Songs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, and other Dances, has been received by this mail, which will be sold at net English cost for cash only.

	Rs.	As.
SONGS.		
Come Back to Erin. By V. Claribel	2	0
The Lady of Kienast Tower. By ditto	2	0
You May Guess. By Alex. Reichardt	2	0
Flora. By Anne Fricker	1	8
Wearin' o' the Green. By C. Hall	1	4
One Glance from Thee. By Annie	1	4
Speak If You Love Me. By Kenney	1	4
Shine out, oh, Golden Stars. By Mathison	1	8
I Have a Little Fairy Boat. By F. Enoch	1	4
Why Forsaken. By C. H French	1	4
The Old, Old Tale. By W. Hills	1	4
Unchanged. By W. C. Bennett	1	8
DANCE MUSIC.		
Schottische, The Queen's. By Danielle	1	4
La Varsovianna, new dance. By H. Laurent	1	0
Polka Brilliante, La Folie. By Leduc	1	4
——— En Poste. Ditto	1	4
Polka Mazurka, The Emmeline. By C. M.	1	4
——— The Violet. By L. Duchesne	1	0
Polka—Rouge et Noir. By Juliano	1	8
——— Bow Bells. By F. Musgrave	1	8
——— Ko Ko ri Ko. (Chinese.) By Marriott	1	8
——— The Awfully Good. By Desormes	1	8
——— The West End. By D'Albert	1	8
——— The Faust. By F. Wallerstein	1	8
——— The Mock Doctor	1	8
——— La Balle Helene. By Strauss	1	8
Galop Polka—Claribel. By E. Audibert	1	8
Galop—The United Service. By E. Godfrey	1	8
——— Atlantic Telegraph. By H. Prince	1	8
——— Punch's. By Cassidy	1	8
——— Assemblee. By D. Godfrey	1	8
——— The Argyle. By H. Laurent	1	8
——— The Mabel. By D. Godfrey	1	8
——— Orpheus. By Godfrey	1	8
——— The Troopers'. By Waterson	1	8
——— The Grenadiers'. By E. Sarkozy	1	8
——— Schubert's, from Offenbach's Opera Orphee aux Enfers	1	8
——— Satanella. By H. Laurent	1	4
Quadrille—The Merry Kittens. By S. Glover	1	8
——— Orpheus. By Godfrey	2	0
——— The Royal Alfred. By D. Godfrey	2	0
——— Merry Christmas. By Marriott	2	0
——— The Auber. By F. Musgrave	2	0
——— Claribel. By Burckhardt	2	0
——— L'Africaine. By C. Coote	2	0
——— Sicily. By D'Albert	2	0
——— La Belle Helene. By Strauss	2	0
——— The Colleen Aroon. By A. F. Godfrey	2	0
——— The Jolly Old Friends. By Desormes	2	0
——— The Harlequinade. By F. Godfrey	2	0
Waltz—The Yorkshire Hussar, or the Princess of Wales' Own. By Mary Hollon	1	8
——— The Bright Smile. By H. S. Roberts	1	8
——— Twilight Dreams. By D'Albert	2	0
——— The Adieu. By H. J. Snelling	2	0
——— L'Africaine. By D. Godfrey	2	0
——— The Coldstream Guards. By A. F. Godfrey	2	0
——— Come Back to Erin. By F. Musgrave	2	0
——— Claribel. By C. Coote	2	0
——— Le Monogramme. By Baron W. Fredericksz	2	0
——— Home, Sweet Home. By D'Albert	2	0
——— The United Service. By A. F. Godfrey	2	0
——— The Limited Liability. By Arditi	2	0

☞ *None of the above will be sent out "on inspection."*
2nd April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash Terms.* A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our fortnightly cases.

The following popular publications—*Cornhill, All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home,* and *Good Words,* are published in time for despatch by Southampton steamer of the 26th of each month; the great bulk of Periodicals, including *Blackwood, Fraser, Punch, Once a Week* &c. &c., cannot be forwarded earlier than the succeeding steamers of the 12th of the following month. Subscribers are particularly requested to note this, as complaints are constantly being received that all Periodicals subscribed for are not received at one and the same time.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING and BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card printing, &c., &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS: Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs.

THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are at all times available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c., &c.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

SOUNDY & Co,
7, RAMPART ROW.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. LOYSEL's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April 14th,* 1857.

"THE Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industrie,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. LOYSEL, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. LOYSEL, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July 19th,* 1856.

"LOYSEL's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April 14th,* 1857.

"LOYSEL's Patent Machine has long been used both at the Crystal Palace and in Paris; it can make an almost incredible quantity of excellent Coffee or Tea in a few minutes."—*The Morning Herald, April 13th,* 1857.

The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

LIST OF PRICES.—*For Cash Prepayment.*

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure	Rs. 10
To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong	" 13
To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented.	" 17
To hold four Pints, with measure	" 23
To hold six Pints, ornamented handles and filter	" 31

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

To hold one Pint, Superior	Rs. 24
To hold two Pints, New model Extra finish	" 28
To hold three Pints	" 35

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel	Rs. 22
To hold two Pints, Superior Improved Pattern	" 30
To hold four Pints, Double filters	" 24

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented	Rs. 35
To hold two Pints	" 40
Do. Superior	" 45
To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished	65

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. would feel obliged by constituents kindly stating if an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory.
SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, a quantity of Tobacco in tins, Confectionery, Chinese Paper Despatch Boxes, Chinese Work Boxes, English Ladies' Dressing Cases, Bengal Cots, Easy Chairs, &c.

Also on the same day, by order of the Manager Delhi and London Bank.
10 Cases Earthenware.

Ex-"PLANET."

Just landed and exposed for sale, an invoice of superior Brown Holland, Drill, Flannel, Drab Hats, Alma and Navy Caps, French Peak Braided Caps, and Corded Bands, Cloth, Balmorals, Tweed, and Blue Velvet Caps, Black and Corded Band Caps, Westend Felt Hats, Mixed Tweed Hats, Regent Ties, Brother Sam Scarfs, Wool Shirts, Washing Ties, Eurekas, Roman Scarfs, Seamless ½ Hose, Linen Collars, Parasols, Sun Shades, assorted Pekins' Carriage Sun Shades, Paper Collars, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

At Kheim, Augrias Colaba, a large commodious and airy Pucka built House, containing Drawingroom, Diningroom, Bedrooms, Dressing and Bathrooms, Front and Back Verandah, with ranges of out-houses, such as Cookroom, Servants quarters, Stabling, &c.

The above house is delightfully situated on the Sea side almost opposite Henry Kenry Islands and possesses all the advantages of a Summer or Country residence. There are two wells in the compound one of which is Pucka-built the extent of the compound is 8 acres more or less, part of the ground is under cultivation. There are also about 60 Cocoanut Trees on the ground.

Full particulars may be learnt on application to
JOHNSTON & Co.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

One thoroughly and completely appointed Park Phaeton with Grey Arab Horse, Silver Plated Harness, &c., &c., Rs. 1,409.

One Shigram in good working order, Horse warranted and in first class condition, also lamps, Silver Plated Harness, and all appartenances. Rs. 1,000.

A Child's Pony in excellent condition. Rs. 50.

The above may be seen on giving one hour's notice.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague, of Finsbury, London.

By the same maker as the above, one handsome Cottage Piano with all the latest improvements.

One Mahogany square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangley, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.

A few dozens Firth and Sturdey's Brandy, highly recommended.

Just received a fresh Batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.
JOHNSTON & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at his Rooms, No. 8, in Meadow Street, a case containing gilt Vases of different kinds, small Dressing Cases, small Boxes of Carpenter's Tools, a few dozens of small German Pipes, Picture Frames for Photography, Caledescopes, Gilt Watch Chains, a quantity of Comfit, viz., Sugared, Almonds, Scotch Mixture and Carraway Seeds, and 10 dozen Tins, each 1 lb. of fresh preserved Milk in good order.

ALSO,

A few articles of Military Appointments consisting of Regimental and Staff Coats, Parade and other Waistcoats, Sword and Belts, a Medicine Chest, &c., the property of an Officer proceeded to England.

ALSO,

The Effects of deceased persons, consisting of a large Chest of Carpenter's Tools, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozens of good light Breakfast Claret for sale, in quarts and pints. Apply to
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 6th April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ARGAND LUSTRES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., an Invoice of elegant Plated 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 light Argand Lustres, also Argand Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 light Sideboard Lamps, &c.

The above are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

20 Bales Grey Shirtings.
18 " " Madapollams.
16 " " Jacconets.
20 " " T Cloth.
7 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
9 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
4 " do. Hoodnies.
35 Dozens Amontillad Sherry.
50 " very superior Champagne.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
5 " Wall Paper.
30 Brussels' Carpet Rugs.
10 Cases Eu de Colonge.
20 " Jams and Jellies.
1 Case Scarlet Lascar's Caps.

On account of first purchaser Barmul Bhima:—
4 Casks Dinner Sets.
On account of Hassum Munjee:—
7 Casks Dinner Sets.
On account of Dewraz Hoosain:—
1 Cask Dinner Sets.

AT 2 P. M.

An English-built splendid Laudou adapted for either 1 Horse or a Pair.
2 Male Buffaloes.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH-MADE GILT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, ARGAND LUSTRES, CHANDELIERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the show room, No. 27, of Mr. Rahimtoola Sallaman, Parell Road, Byculla, a consignment of English-made Furniture, consisting of very large size handsome Gilt Sofa Couches, lined with Silk, Damask, and Velvet, Spring Cushions and Chintz covers, large size Brass Bird Cages on gilt stands, Mahogany Self-acting Organ, large and small size Looking Glasses in gilt frames, Mahogany half-back Sofa Couches lined Crimson Silk Damask, and Spring Cushions, Arm, Rocking, and Drawingroom Chairs, lined Damask and Morocco Leather, with Spring Cushions, American without Arm Chairs, large size Sofa Table with Marble Top on gilt stand, Mahogany and Walnutwood Pier Tables with Marble Top, Iron Rocking Chairs with Morocco Cushions on gilt stands, Writing Table with 8 drawers and pigeonhole press, Hanging and Folding Dressing Glasses, Footstools, Bookstands, Couches, Iron and Mahogany Garden Seats, handsome large size brass gilt Bedstead, Wire Gauze Meat Safes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 light Argand Lustres, 4 light Chandeliers, 3 light Lustre, 15 days' Clock by Achille Brocot, strikes half hour and hour, showing dates, months, weeks, and rising and setting of the Moon, 8 day Clocks by A. B. Savory and Sons, strikes half hour and hour, Mahogany Child's Cradle, Bagatelle Boards complete, large and small size Velvet Pile Carpet, Table Covers, Rugs, Door Mats, Musical Boxes with drum and bell, English and China made gilt Door Lanterns, Vases and Globe Lamps, valuable Pictures in gilt and fancy frame, Flower Vase, Solar Reading and Table Lamps, 5 light Table Chandeliers, handsome large China Jars, Toilet Bottles, Cash and Paper Boxes with real Chubb's locks and duplicate keys, Treasury Chests, fancy Inkstands, gilt and mother-o'-pearl Ladies' Writing Boxes complete, set of rich Cut Glassware for 12, Decanters, Water Goblets, Claret Jugs, handsome Dinner Set complete for 12, Plated Dish Covers, Cruet Stands, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Plated Shell Pattern Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Case for 12, Fish Knives and Forks in cases, Bread Basket, Tea Sets, single and double Table Candlesticks, Mappin's Cutlery, Guns, Water Coojas, &c., &c.

Richly carved well-seasoned Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Drawingroom Tables with and without Marble Tops, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hatstands, Easy and Priedieu Chairs, a Set of Dining Table in 3 pieces for 15, a ditto in 5 pieces for 12, Camp Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Glass Book Cases, Sofa Couches, &c., &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome light English-made double-seated Phaeton, by Kesterton.
2 Do. do. by Onken.
1 Do. do. Brougham, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Dog Cart, by McNaught and Smith,
1 Do. do. Mail Phaeton, by Palliser.
1 Do. do. Park do. do.
1 Second-hand Waggonette, by Palliser.
Single and double-seated Child's Carriage, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from Friday, the 6th instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager,

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bound d on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT EGUTPOORA.

On THURSDAY, the 12th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, a piece of Ground at Egutpoora, containing 3 acres, with a small Bungalow thereon, lately belonging to Mr. W. Rutt, by him sold to Mr. B. H. Cama. The property is well situated on a hill near the Railway Station, and is subject to an annual rent of Rs. 15 to Government.

For further particulars, applications to be made to the Auctioneer, or to J. L. BRODIE, Esquire, Manager to Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Trustees.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

2 beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.
Bombay, 5th April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist; an Invoice of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, single and double plated Mounted Harness; an Invoice of fine Engravings and Pictures in Maple and Gilt frames, subjects as follows:—"Childs' and Morning Prayers, the Household, the Bridal Morn, the Maid and the Magpie, the Successful Deerstalkers, Trial of Lord Russell, Highland Drover, Departure for the South, the Peninsular and Waterloo Heroes, Opening of the Great Exhibition, Cricket Match, Weighing the Deer, Deerstalkers Returning, the Duet, Waiting for the Deer to rise, Feeding the Horse, the First Reformers, Trial of King Charles the First, Canterbury Pilgrims, John Knox, Viscount Hardinge, the Salutation, Bolton Abbey, and other subjects; also an invoice of about 200 Colored Pictures in gilt frames, comprising a number of choice and interesting subjects—10 four, six and eight light cutglass Hanging Chandeliers, a few pairs of Cutglass Table Candelabras, Musical boxes, several pair of Gilt Vases, a few pair of Single-barrel Pistols fitted in Mahogany cases.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay, consisting of a set of Hollow Stem Glass Ware, two Gilt Tea sets, a few articles of Blackwood Furniture, double barrelled Guns and Rifles, Toilet Sets, and Sundries.

A case of Beads, a few pieces of Spanish Stripes and Turkey Red.

AT 1 P. M.

1 English-built Brougham, by Wilson.
1 Do. Phaeton.
1 Office Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.
A Bay Arab Saddle Horse, a very superior animal, young and 14-1 in height.
One self-driving Phaeton with dickey behind.
A double-seated Brougham, strongly built and in good condition.
First-rate Guzerat Cow, only Calved about 25 days ago, and is in full Milk with Calf.
1 Do. do. in Calf 5 months.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF WINES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Wines just imported, viz:—

50 cases of Sparkling Moselle.
50 " " Hock.
100 " Light Claret.
100 " Strong "
80 Dozens Sparkling Champagne in quarts more or less.
10 Dozens Whiskey.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriage, Horse, &c., of Colonel TAYLOR, at his residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the same consist of Cut Glassware, Quart and Pint Decanters, neat Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Plated Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Dining, Dressing and Washing Tables, Couches, Easy, Reclining, Drawingroom and Arm Chairs, Music and Hat Stands, Sideboard, Screens, Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Bronze, Hanging and Table Lamps, Carpets, Cutlery, dispense articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTIOM SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE ROOMS, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Trustees, a quantity of household furniture consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Looking Glass, Chandeliers, Lamps, Bedroom and Dressingroom furniture, Cooking and dispense articles, &c., &c.

MAHABLESHWUR.

Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, at 2 P. M. "WOODLAWN" (formerly known as "LOG HUT"), the beautifully situated residence of the Honorable Sir MATTHEW SAUSSE, at Mahableshwur.

The house has been newly chuppered within the last month, and is in perfect order. The ground consists of about thirty acres, held at a rent of Rupee 1 per acre, with a right of renewal according to the Government Notification. There is a never failing supply of good water in the compound, and the flower garden is in excellent preservation.

Plans of the ground with list of furniture, &c., are to be seen at Messrs. BENNETT & Co., and the house will be shown by the Malee upon the premises.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Estate and Effects of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS, and DAVIDASS LUCKMIDASS, and with the consent of the Mortgagee,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the newly erected building and appurtenances thereon standing, situate in Kalbadavie Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Tarachund Sittaram, on or towards the West by the Kalbadavie or Parell Road, on or towards the North by a Gully and the property of Moteelall Sewlall, and on or towards the South by the property of Moteechund Ragoonathdass; and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 80 and 273.

Further particulars of the property and conditions of sale, may be learned on application to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., or to Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, with whom also may be seen the title deeds of the property.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, and following day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the Valuable and Elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c, of EDWIN HEYCOCK, Esq., (Proceeding to Europe) at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the same consists of Rich Cut Glassware, a handsome "Paris" Dinner Service for 26 persons, Dinner and Breakfast sets, very rich Claret and Gold Dessert Service, and a handsome Tea and Coffee Ditto, sets of best plated Dish Covers, containing 4 and 6 respectively, round Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Stands, Spoons and Forks, Fish Carvers, Dessert Knives and Forks, Ice Pitcher, a pair of best treble Branched Candlesticks, with frosted shades, Cutlery, &c., Elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as large Chiffoniers, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Drawingroom, Priedieu and other Chairs, Oval and Round Teapoys, Circular, Dining, Pier, Card, Camp writing and other Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Whatnot, Two Richly Carved Sideboards, a large Fourpost Bedstead, Camp Cots, an Almira with side wings, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, a Chubb's Treasure Chest, a very rich Drawingroom Carpet with border, Bronze single, double and 3 light hanging Argand Lamps, rich engravings in Frames, Handsome Figures with Domes, an eight day Clock, Books, Toolchest, Guns and Revolvers, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense articles, Plants, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. on the first day, an Elegant English-built close Carriage, with a pair of handsome fast trotting large Horses, and Harness complete.

Catalogues to be published, and the property will be on view from Thursday the 19th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE WESTFIELD, BREACH CANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, and following day, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice, (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Westfield, Breach Candy.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

ALSO,

By permission, at the same place, and on the following day of the sale,

A Library of very valueable Law Books belonging to a gentleman leaving Bombay, catalogues of which will be published separately.

FOR SALE.

A pair of fast trotting Arab Horse, beautifully matched with plated double harness complete. Can be used singly and also in saddle; price Rs. 1,100.

A Sociable by Silk and Son, with a pair of Bay Mares, 6 and 8 years old, and a set of double Harness complete, Rs. 2,500.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.—A first-rate Bungalow, just completed at a great expense, with furniture. For particulars apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th April 1866.

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